THE

Bombay Gazette,

AND INDIAN DAILY NEWS.

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THE Calcutta and Burmah Steam Navigation Company, Limited, will despatch the Steam Ship GOVERNOR HIGGINSON, to Kurrachee with Mails and passengers, 12 hours after the arrival of the Overland Mail. For Passage and Freight, &c., apply to

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First Trip of the Season, Weather Permitting.

THE new and fast sailing Screw Steamer TAPTEE, Thomas Ellis, Commander, recently arrived from England, has very superior accommodation for First Class Passengers, and will be despatched for the above port if weather permits.

For Freight of Goods, Specie, and Passengers apply to the Manager, opposite to Kavakhana's Lane, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

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NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES OF GOODS per Ship *Chatham*, J. B. Thurtell, Master, from London, are requested to send off Boats at once to the Ship and take delivery of their respective Goods as they come to hand, otherwise they will be landed at the expense and risk of the concerned, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Packages after they have left the Ship's deck.

DADABHOY HORMUSJEE CAMA & Co.,
Agents for Ship *Chatham*.

Bombay, 24th July 1862.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED having been instructed by the last Mail from England that 5½ per cent. is a sufficient Deposit account General Average on Cargo per *Mary Stenhouse*; will, on presentation of receipts for the amounts, return 1½ per cent. to the Consignees who have paid the 7 per cent. previously required.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents for the Captain and Owners of the Ship *Mary Stenhouse*.

Bombay, 29th July 1862.

To the Shareholders of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING OF THE SHAREHOLDERS of the Bombay Steam Navigation Company will be held at the Company's Office, Medow Street, on TUESDAY the 19th of August next at one o'clock P.M.

As important matters will be brought before the Meeting, a full attendance is particularly requested.

By order of the Directors,
L. C. D'MENEZES,
Manager B. S. Co.

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

JUST RECEIVED OVERLAND.

LUND'S IVORY SCREW PENCILS, mounted with silver, at Rs. 4½ and 6½ each.
LUND'S WOODEN ditto, at Rs. 1½ each.
LEADS for ditto, at Rs. 2½ and 2 each.
TUBES for holding loose papers, Rs. 1½ and 1 per box of 1 doz.
DRAGON FLY BOOK-MARKERS, Rs. 1 each.
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DOUDLE LEVER NOTE COPYING PRESSES, in case, Rs. 30 each.
LADY'S GOLD PENCIL CASES, Rs. 6 each.
TOOTHPICKS—Silver, Rs. 2; Gold, Rs. 5.
PENKNIVES, various prices. Rs. 3 to Rs. 6½.
All of Lund's best manufacture.
28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

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The Native from the Eastern Dome.
Ditto. ditto. Western Dome.
The Throne.
Brazilian and Grecian Courts.
Grecian Courts No. 1 and 2.
View in the Japanese Courts.
The Foreign Picture Gallery, No. 1 and 2.
Venus by Gibson.
La Tiglia de Sian-Sabrino Salvine, Sculp.
La Sposade l' Indovina. L. Guglienini, sculp.
Calvary, P. Erall, Sculp.
Pottery Court.
Sculpture. Roman Court 1 and 2.
English Picture Gallery.
Works of Art in Terra Cotta.
The Prince Consort by Noble.
Sculpture Italian Court No. 1 and 2.
A select assortment of Glass Slides with views taken by the *instantaneous* process. Also illuminated exteriors and interiors very beautifully got up.
A fine collection of Stereoscopes.

HERBERT & Co.

2, Rampart Row.

W. H. WALKER & Co.,

IRONMONGERS, CUTLERS, BRASSFOUNDERS AND GENERAL DEALERS, Corner of Church Street, Fort.—Rely on their customers not to hesitate in sending orders for *anything* required.

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MAGNIFICENT HANGING LAMPS with Opal Shades soft to the eye as the milky way, tempering the wrathful glare of an Arabian sun. These are selling as fast as they are unpacked. Warranted to please and delight. Answer well for Billiard Tables.
GALVANIZED WROUGHT IRON PIPING, ½ to 2 inch.
LAMBERT'S STOP, BIB and BALL COCKS, ½ to 1½ inch.
BLISTER STEEL, Warranted, Rs. 14 per cwt.
VICES, SMITH'S BENCH VICES. 4 INCH to 7 INCH.
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PILLARD DRILLING MACHINES. JIM CROWS.
PUMPS. Double Action, LIFT and FORCE combined. Garden Engines with Vulcanized India Rubber Hose.
RATCHET BRACES, CALLIPERS, LATHE CARRIERS.
COIR MATTING in ROLLS, 60 feet by 3 feet—Rs. 12-8.
BICKFORD'S WET and DRY FUZE.
HAND DRIVING WHEELS for Lathes, Saws, &c. Two 8-inch Lathes fit for Heavy Work.
HINGES, IRON with Screw-bolt Staples for Cotton Mills, Godowns, or Factories. They are English made of all sizes.
FOUR 3-ton TRAVELLING CRANES.
Price Lists and Estimates forwarded on applications.
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NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the Shareholders of the Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, "Limited," are required to pay the last Call of Rs. 1,000 per Share within 21 days from the date hereof, in the Commercial Bank of India, where the usual Receipts will be granted.

Bombay, 23rd July 1862.

MANOCKJEE PETIT'S SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE DIRECTORS having made an Eighth Call, the Shareholders of the above Company are requested to pay in at the Office of the Company on or before the 19th August, next, Rs. 50 per Share. Interest at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum will be charged on all Calls paid within one month after that date. After the expiration of that period the Shares will be liable to forfeiture.

By order of the Board of Directors,
PESTONJEE DADABHOY,
Bombay, 18th July 1862. Secretary.

PUNJAB RAILWAY.

TO TIMBER CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to the 31st proximo, for the supply of two hundred tons of good sound Teak, of the following dimensions, viz:

From 18 to 26 feet in length, and not less than 14 inches square.

The Timber to be delivered at the Mooltan Ghât at the Contractor's risk and expense.

R. W. STEVENS,
Lahore, July 15, 1862. Agent.

MRS. HERN,

MILLINER AND DRESS-MAKER, No. 3, Medow Street, Fort.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER AND DRESS MAKER,
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BALL DRESSES in Tulle, Gauze, Tarlatan, Lace, &c.
DRESSES in Silk, Mousilian de Soi, Barege, Mohair, and Muslin.
BURNOUSES & SHAWLS of every description.
PALETOTS in Silk.
COLLARS & SLEEVES, in Muslin, and Lace.
STEEL PETTICOATS.
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HATS for Ladies & Children, Trimmed and Untrimmed.
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BRIDAL DRESSES, Veils, Wreaths, &c.
RIBBONS & FLOWERS in great variety.
MOURNING Dresses, Bonnets, Crapes, &c.
Wedding and Mourning orders carefully and promptly executed.

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JUST ARRIVED, Mineralized Muslin, Water proof Coats, Leggings, and Souwesters, the Lightest and best Material adapted for the Climate; also a Variety of Black, Blue, and Scarlet Superfine Cloths, Doeskins, Silk Mixtures, Angola's, Scotch Tweeds, fine Scarlet and Blue Serge. Any order from out stations punctually attended to. Prices Moderate.

Terms—Cash on delivery.

MESSRS. ESPERANCE & Co.,

TAILORING & OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT,
Wholesale and Retail Woollen Warehouse.

THE following price list will give the Public a most advantageous opportunity to purchase every description of wearing apparel, Civil, Military, and Naval.

Esperance & Co. are now in a position to guarantee that all orders will be punctually and satisfactorily executed, and that as regards, Fit, Style and Workmanship unsurpassed.

Superfine Black Dress Suits from	Rs. 48
Tweed Suits	18
All wool and light texture	25
Angola Suits	30
Single Milled Scotch Tweeds	35
Washing Suits	15
Riding Trowsers	10
Bedford Cord, best quality	20
Black Alpaca Coat	10
Fine Angola	16

Naval and Military Uniforms 25 per cent. cheaper than any other Establishment.
Shops supplied with cut lengths, good white Shirts, with linen fronts, 25 per dozen.
Shirt Collars, 6 per dozen.
Merino Vests and Pantaloons very cheap.

Drab felt Hats	Rs. 5
Superfine Black Hats	8

Balmoral Caps, Sicilian, Oxonian, Sardinian, Hungarian and every description of Fancy Hats at very moderate prices.
English and French made Boots and Shoes.

Umbrellas	Rs. 1	8
Overland Trunks	14	0
Railway Rugs	6	8
Perfumery, various.		
The best make in Hosiery Socks	5	0

Neck-ties, Braces, Money Bags, Swimming Belts, &c. &c., Waterproof Clothing.—*Terms Cash.*

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A NEW COTTAGE PIANO by *Collard and Collard*, with certificate from the Makers.

This is a very beautiful Instrument made to order for India and without regard to expense. It is sold on account of the owner having left India.

The Piano stands well in tune at Concert Pitch. The tone is soft, and altogether it is one in every way well worthy of attention. Price Rs. 750.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Jeejooree, Beejapoor, Guzerat, &c—the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press by Dr. Wilson.

Also,

A series of 45 Photographs illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made. THOMAS CRAWFORD.
Bombay, 3, Marine Street.

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BY PRIVATE CONTRACT—Upwards of 36,000 square yards of Land in the vicinity of the new Agri-Horticultural Gardens and the Great Eastern Spinning Mills, most desirably situated for the erection of either a public building or house accommodation, suitable for the working classes of Europeans who would thereby possess all the advantages to be derived from the Gardens adjoining.

Also,

Two plots of Land, adapted for building sites, near what was known as "Phipps Oart" and along the new Mahim Road, proposed by the Foras Commissioners and sanctioned by Government. The Main Pipe of the Vehar Water Works is laid a few yards from these plots of land.

And a triangular piece of ground Contiguous to the G. I. P. Railway suited for a Timber yard or other industrial purpose. Apply to the undersigned.

H. G. BRIGGS,
Apollo Street. Agent.

TO MOFUSSIL PRINTERS.

FOR SALE.—DOUBLE ROYAL COLUMBIAN PRESSES, in first rate order.
Wrought Iron Cylindrical Ink Tables.
Brass Column and Heading Rules.
2000 lbs. Small Pica, second hand, but in good condition.
Ink, Red and Green.
For Terms, &c., apply to the Manager of *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICE.

SHIP MASTERS requiring good BALLAST can be supplied with about 100 Tons free of cost by sending Boats alongside the *Beeston Castle*.

Bombay, 30th July 1862.

NOTICE.

CAPTAIN HAWKINS, Commander of the Ship *Negotiator*, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his Crew.

FOR SALE.

A BRACE of Thorough bred ENGLISH POINTERS (Dogs) Liver colored, well broke and have been shot to two seasons in Norfolk, 3 years old, to be seen on board a ship in the Harbour just arrived from England. For address and particulars apply to Messrs. Dadabhoy Ruttonjee & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of the following celebrated Brandies in one dozen Cases.
Ducemier's.
Brandenbury Freres.
Hernozants.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
Church Gate.

TO LET.

ONE HOUSE in Love Lane, and from the 20th instant, a large and Commodious BUNGALOW in the Mount Road, Mazagon. Apply to

SORABJEE JAMSETJEE JEJEEBHOY.

TO LET.

FROM THE FIRST JUNE NEXT.—The Spacious and Airy Apartments, at present occupied by the "Baroda and Central India Railway Office," No. 7, Hornby Row. Apply below, at the premises.

May 5th, 1862.

TO LET.

WITH IMMEDIATE OCCUPATION.—The first and second Floors of an Office, in Rampart Row. For further particulars, apply to

LEGGATT & Co.,
3, Rampart Row.

Bombay, 15th May 1862.

TO LET,

FROM THE 1st SEPTEMBER NEXT.—A Commodious and Airy Bungalow, situated at Middle Colaba, facing the Sea, and commanding an excellent view of the Malabar Hill, matted and papered, with a separate entrance, and Out-houses, with a Garden tastefully laid out with rare and lovely Plants, and with an excellent Fountain playing in the Compound. Apply to N. Sorabjee & Co., House Agents, No. 2, Bell Lane, Fort.

THOMAS EDWARDS,

GUN MAKER, No. 12, Military Square, Fort, Bombay. Terms—*Cash*.

P. GRANT AND SON.

ARMY AND HUNTING SADDLERS,
Harness Makers, &c.,
No. 1, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
(Late W. Tapp's Saddlery Establishment)
and
East Street, Poona.

THE RED BOOT.

READY MADE BOOT & SHOE WAREHOUSE. Just received ex *Vernon*—

			Rs.
Elastic	Patent Leather Boots		14 p. pair.
„	French Calf	do.	13 „ „
„	or Lace Brown Leather do.		13 „ „
Laced	Patent Shoes		9 „ „

R. PARTRIDGE.
Hummum Street, Fort.

FOR SALE AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS. J. A. PALMER & Co., Medow Street,
A few TARPAULINS, of the following sizes:—
16 by 12 feet.
10 by 9 „
12 by 9 „
15 by 9 „

Bombay, 22nd July 1862.

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

		Rs.	As.
The Queen	June 21 & 28	1	4
Lady's Newspaper	„ 21 & 28	1	4
United Service Gazette	„ 21 & 28	1	4
Naval and Military Gazette	„ 21 & 28	1	4
Weekly Dispatch	„ 22 & 29	1	4
Edinburgh News	„ 21 & 28	1	0
Punch	„ 28 & July 5	0	12

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
The following received from Messrs. J. Cockburn and Campbell:—
Pale Sherry in cases, containing 3 dozens each.

Port	„	„	3 „ „	(Quarts.)
Do.	„	„	2 „ „	(Pints.)
Old Tom	„	„	1 „ „	
Whiskey	„	„	1 „ „	

W. NICOL & Co.

HOPE HALL, FAMILY HOTEL, MAZAGON.

NUSSERWANJEE SORABJEE & Co., who have taken a lease of this LONG ESTABLISHED FAMILY HOTEL, beg to return their best thanks to those Ladies and Gentlemen who have kindly patronised them during the past year, and who have been pleased to express their satisfaction with the accommodation and attention which they received at the Hope Hall.

Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. can adduce no better recommendation for the continued support of the Public than such testimonials from the parties who have honoured them with their patronage.

The House, recently furnished throughout, occupies one of the most salubrious sites in Bombay, is as well adapted for single parties as for families, and is most conveniently situated as regards the Fort, the Byculla Railway Station, and the open county. It is enclosed in a spacious compound, and surrounded by a good garden.

The table is the best procurable in Bombay, and no pains are spared to afford satisfaction in that and every other respect. A plentiful supply of the best Beer, Wine, and Spirits, are always on hand.

Parties visiting Bombay from up-country, and Passengers arriving by the Mail Steamers, will find the Hope Hall a most desirable and comfortable place of sojourn.

Messrs. Nusserwanjee Sorabjee & Co. finally beg to intimate that their charges are moderate, and that every effort will be made by them to secure the approbation of all parties who may honour them with their patronage.

Breakfast at 9 A.M., Tiffin at half-past 1 P.M., and Dinner at half-past 7 P.M.

Bombay, 29th August 1861.

INFANT-REARING.

MISS MARTINEAU, who, like all philosophical ladies, has studied the matter thoroughly, says, that "in England alone, 40,000 babes die annually; and one-third more of that number grow up either idiotic, sickly, or deformed." The reason is evident, as Mothers, through inability to nurse their offspring, resort to the administration of baked flour, biscuits, tops-and-bottoms, or-pap. The infant stomach cannot assimilate such crude preparations, and frequently rejects them; but still the nurse or mother continues them, under the hope of soothing the child. Internal inflamation takes place—eructations, diarrhœa, and consumption appear—and most frequently convulsions are induced which seal the infant's fate

The *Medical Times and Gazette*, conveys Dr. C. B. F. Routh's views on the same important subject, and his opinion is that Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food is adapted to obviate the mischief effectually. Dr. Routh is physician to the Samaritan Hospital for Women and Children. This learned and experienced practitioner says:—

"The human milk contains besides salt of lime, chloride of potassium. Now, in common with carbonic acid, this salt enjoys the peculiar property of dissolving carbonate of lime or chalk. An absence of it in the food, as in wheat bread, is very injurious to a growing child; hence, a child fed on pap for a time grows fat but the bones are soft; frequently it sickens, and severe symptoms supervene. Amongst the vegetable substances, that which comes closest to milk in its composition, besides being more easily assimilated and strengthening, is, without doubt, Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, containing both phosphoric acid in abundance, and chloride of potassium; it also includes casein, the same principle which is found in milk in its constituent parts. No wonder, therefore, that under its influence many children affected with atrophy (wasting away of the body) and marked debility, have completely recovered. I have given it with the greatest advantage in such cases; and, so far as I may judge from my own experience, practice fully carries out what theory, from a knowledge of its composition, led us to anticipate. It gives good muscle and strengthens the bones, restoring tone, and a healthy, regular action to the stomach and bowels, whether constipation or a relaxed state of the system is complained of."

C. B. F. ROUTH, M.D.

Packed in Bottles, with full instructions.
Sole Agents, Messrs. FRAMJEE NUSSERWANJEE & Co., No. 1, Forbes Street, Fort, Bombay.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS of the Indian Branch of this Society have the satisfaction to announce that the Society has been enabled to make a reduction of 45 per cent. on the Annual Premium on all Policies entitled to participation.

LECKIE & Co.,
Agents Bombay Branch.

Bombay, 2nd July 1862.

Albert, Medical, and Family Endowment Life Assurance Company, Bombay Branch.

NOTICE TO MEDICAL REFEREES.

THE Directors beg to intimate that on and after the 1st instant, Medical Referees will receive a Gold Mohur for every Report given on the Company's Forms, *whether the proposal be accepted or declined*, and without reference to the sum to be assured or the term of years for which the Policy is requested.

This arrangement applies, however, to the mofussil only.—Applicants for Assurance who may reside in Bombay, Madras, or Calcutta will appear before the Medical Officers of the Company at those places as has hitherto been the custom.

EWART LATHAM & CO., Agents.
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.

Bombay June, 1862.

TELEGRAMS FOR EUROPE.

UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, the undersigned will receive messages for Europe for transmission by the Bombay mail steamers to Jubal, thence by wire, up to 2 P.M. on the 12th and 27th of each month.

Messages to catch the Calcutta steamers at Galle received up to 4 P.M. on 15th and 30th of each month. Later dates are not safe.

For Telegraph forms, Tariff, list of towns in Europe with which there is communication, and general conditions, apply at the Office.

THOMAS BLACK,
Supdt. P. & O. S. N. Co.,
Agent Telegraph to India Company.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned begs to announce that he has started in business as a Mess, Commission and General Agent, and will be happy to receive orders for the purchase, or sale of Stores, Goods of all kinds, Carriages, Horses, Guns, Rifles, Pistols, Boats, Yachts &c. He also undertakes to clear Baggage through the Custom House, to provide Domestic Servants, and to render any other service in connection with his profession to those who will be good enough to favor him with their instructions.

C. C. STRETTELL,
Secretary, Gymkhana.
No. 4, Medow Street, or Gymkhana Tents, Esplanade.

FOR SALE.

HER MAJESTY'S INDIAN NAVY LIST, Corrected up to 1st July 1862.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY, BOMBAY.

New Books and New Editions.

Received by Steamer "Behar."

THE HORSE.—By Stonehenge," 8vo. half bound	Rs. 13 8
THE LIFE OF A NAG-HORSE.—With Practical Directions for Breaking and Training others, and some Hints on Horsemanship. By F. Taylor, Editor of the Irish "Sporting Times," &c.	0 12
QUEEN OF THE SAVANNAH.—By Gustave Aimard. Fcap. boards	1 8
THE DALTONS.—By C. Lever, 2 vols. Fcap. boards	3 0
CYNTHIA THOROLD: A Tale.—By the Author of "Whitefriars." Sewed	0 12
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COMPANY AND BATTALION DRILL.—Captain W. D. Malton, adapted to the "Field Exercise" of 1862, 8vo.	5 12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING & Co.

CHESSON & WOODHALL'S LIBRARY,

28, MEDOW STREET.

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Received by the Steamer "Behar."

The Blue Dwarf; a romance. By Lady Esther Hope	Rs. 4 8
The Men at the Helm: Biographical sketches of great English Statesmen. By W. H. D. Adams	2 12
Roads and Rails, and their sequences, Physical and Moral. By W. B. Adams	6 0
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"Unto this Last:"—Four Essays on the first principles of Political Economy. By J. Ruskin.	2 12
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Common blunders made in speaking and writing	0 4
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500 French Phrases	0 6
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The Science of Dress	0 6
Peninsular Scenes and Sketches	0 12
Cynthia Thorold. By Author of Whitefriars	0 12
The Chain of Destiny. By V. J. St. John	0 12
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Essays and Reviews	3 12
The Horse, in the Stable and the Field, &c By J. H. Walsh, (Stonehenge) and Lupton	13 8

MUSIC.

Meyerbeer's Grand Overture, composed for the Inauguration of the International Exhibition	4 8
Auber's Grand Inauguration March, Ditto	3 0
The Messiah. By G. F. Handel	0 12
Ditto Ditto Cloth bound	1 8
Hamilton's Pianoforte Instructor	2 8
The Great Exhibition Music Book. 41 National Airs for the Piano	5 8
120 Negro Songs, &c.	0 12
120 Sam Cowell's Comic Songs	0 12
120 Songs of Ireland	0 12
100 Songs by H. Russell	0 12
The Great Exhibition Music Books for the Violin. 41 National Airs	1 2
Ditto for Concertina	1 2

28, Medow Street. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

FOR SALE

AT THE BIBLE SOCIETY'S DEPOSITORY, Verge of the Esplanade, Dhobee Talao, BIBLES AND TESTAMENTS, in English, Marathi, Hindustani, Gujerathi, Persian, Portuguese, French, and nearly fifty other languages, principally Eastern and European.

Revised Editions now available.

Marathi Bible, royal 12mo, 1 Rupee. Testaments, 4 Annas. Guzerathi Old Testament, Price 12 Annas. New Testament, gilt, 1 Rupee; plain, 4 Annas. The Gospel of John, in English and Marathi. The Marathi expressed in Roman letters. Price 4 annas.

RUPEES TWENTY THOUSAND SECURITY.

WANTED, a situation as CASH-KEEPER by a trustworthy and respectable Portuguese young man, who understands well the Accounts and Shipping business. Please address to "A. B.," care of Messrs. Clare & Co., Apollo Street.

5 RUPEES REWARD.

LOST BETWEEN the Governor's Bungalow and Mr. Sangster's, Malabar Hill, A Gold Brooch, with Cornelian Shield.

LYON, BROTHERS & Co.

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE—My Brother, Mr. JAMES GAYNOR, will attend to the business carried on by me at No. 5, (not at No. 3, as of old) Forbes Street, during my temporary absence in England.

THOMAS GAYNOR,
14th July 1862.

N.B.—The New House is beautifully fitted up, and has Bath, Billiard, and Airy Bed-rooms.
Morning Papers 'filed.' Charges as usual.

MESSRS. LAWSON & McKENZIE,

SHIP CHANDLERS, &c. &c.,
No. 6, MEDOW STREET, FORT,

HAVE on hand Ship Chandlery of every description and of the very best qualities; also a large assortment of Oilman Stores at very reasonable rates.

WEDDING, VISITING CARDS, &c.

ORDERS for the above will be executed with *particular* care under the supervision of a European artist. A plate, engraved (Rs. 8) and 100 Cards printed (Rs. 2) Wedding Envelopes from annas 4 to annas 8 per pack. Only Messrs. De La Rue's best Stationery used. The above are for Cash only. Established 1846.

S. D'ESPERANCE.

**** No connection whatever with any of the Booksellers in Bombay.*

24, Apollo Street.

FOR SALE.

DR. BIRDWOOD'S CATALOGUE OF BOMBAY PRODUCTS is now on Sale at the Agri-Horticultural Society's Office, Town Hall.

Price Rs. 5-8.

Orders from up country must be accompanied by four annas extra for postage, &c.

ON SALE.

THE Bombay Army List, also Her Majesty's Indian Navy List, and the Bombay Civil List, including the Ecclesiastical Establishment. Corrected to 30th June 1862, at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, 27, Apollo Street, Fort.

RED BOOT.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Ladies', Gentlemen's and Children's Boot and Shoe Mart, Hummum Street, Bombay and Poona.

R. PARTRIDGE.

JUST PUBLISHED.

ACTS OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF INDIA relating to the POLICE, MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT, and TAXATION OF BOMBAY. Reprinted from the *Calcutta Gazette*. Price Two Rupees. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

STAFF CORPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Messrs. J. & W. WATSON & Co. have received information respecting the Uniform to be worn by Officers of the Staff Corps of each Presidency. Orders for the whole or any portion of the Uniform will be immediately attended to, and the favour of their being sent in as early as possible is requested.

Those in hand will be now proceeded with.

THE NEW CAVALRY AND INFANTRY REGIMENTS.

NOTICE IS ALSO GIVEN, that Messrs. WATSON & Co. have received from the HORSE-GUARDS plans illustrating the Dress Regulations of the 19th, 20th, and 21st HUSSARS. Supplies of the whole of the Laces, &c. therein ordered, as well as of the Ornaments, Buttons, &c. required by the NEW INFANTRY REGIMENTS, having arrived, orders for every part of these Uniforms can be executed forthwith, and they are respectfully solicited.

1, Hummum Street, June 24, 1862.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF WINES, BRANDY, EAU DE COLOGNE AND FANCY GOODS BY PUBLIC AUCTION, LANDED Ex "CHRISTOPH COLOMB" AND OTHERS.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE will sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 4th proximo, at his Rooms, in Medow Street, the undermentioned Goods, viz.:—

100 Dozen Best Brandy.
100 ditto. Claret St. Julien.
50 ditto. Veuve Lamarque & Co.'s Champagne.
1 Case containing 80 large bottles best Eau de Cologne.
1 Case containing 60 large bottles best Eau de Cologne.
1 Case containing 120 small bottles best Eau de Cologne.
1 Case containing 240 small bottles best Eau de Cologne.
1 Case containing Scents in handsome Cut Glass Bottles.
1 Case containing Handsome Dressed Dolls of all sorts.
1 Case containing Fancy Goods, viz., Animal Heads of various kinds with Pegs, Velvet Pile and Leather Bags, Cigar Holders, Match, Glove, and other Boxes, Watch Stands &c. &c.

The property is now on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT TARDEO, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT.

By order of the Executrix and Executors of the late Dossabhoy Framjee Mama, Esq., deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that this large and valuable Bungalow, situate at Tardeo, on the Breach Candy Road, is now offered for sale by private contract, the Bungalow is pucka-built, situated on the best and airy part of the Island, well suited for a large family, having a Stable for four horses, with Upper-story, Cook-room, and Out-houses, Water Wells, together with a large space of vacant ground, sufficient to build another Bungalow in the same compound, containing altogether 8,462 square yards or thereabouts.

The offer for sale by private contract will be received by Rustomjee Pestonjee, Auctioneer, up to the 15th August, where the plan of the Premises may be seen.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A few neat light Hogskin Hunting Saddles with Bridles complete, by Rand and Beckley (successors to Messrs Laurie, Bedford and Rand, of Oxford Street, London.)

ALSO,

A few Best Enamelled Leather square opening Overland Bags, with Patent Locks and Duplicate Keys.

RUSTOMJEE PESTONJEE,
Auctioneer, Medow Street.

Bombay, 31st July 1862.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

AN AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PLATED GLASS AND PORCELAIN WARE, &c. AT "KHUMBALLA."

ON MONDAY, the 11th proximo, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at "Khumballa," the Valuable Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelain Ware &c. (of a Gentleman changing his residence) the same comprises Cut Glass Ware, Rich Cut Decanters, Handsome Dinner Sets, a Rich Blue and Gold Enamelled Tea and Coffee Set, Handsome Green and Gold Dessert Set, Plated Candlesticks, Cruet and Egg Frames, Salvers, Set of Spoons, Forks, and Knives; and the Furniture all Open Carved, comprising Conversation and Half-backed Couches, an Elegantly Carved Ottoman lined with Rich Damask and Springs, Velvet-pile Carpet, Handsome Plated 4 light and Double Hanging Argand Lamps with Drops, Bronze Single Light and Table Argand Lamps, Chiffoniers with Glass Book Cases, Pier and Card Tables, Easy and Drawing Room Chairs, Carved Round Tea Poys, an Excellent Correct Going Alabaster 21 Day Clock, strikes the hour and half hour, with a Beautifully Carved Backwood Glass Case, China Lacquered and Japanned Chairs, Chess, and Writing Tables, Nests of Japanned Tea Poys, Engravings in Frames, Sets of Dining Tables, Chairs, Side Board, Screens, Hat Stand, four post Bedsteads, Camp Cots, and Reclining Couches, an English Chest of Drawers with Writing Drawers and Out Cases, Mahogany Cheval and Toilet Glasses, Wardrobes, Presses, Dressing and Washing Tables, Copper Cooking Utensils, and Dispense Articles. Several dozens of Choice Plants in Pots.

Catalogues of full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view from Thursday, the 7th August 1862.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

New Cottage Pianofortes.

Just received four new Cottage Pianofortes in Rosewood case, by "W. Bowman," 6 & ⅞ octaves, with Metallic Spring Plates, and all recent improvements, &c.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
No. 10, Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st July 1862.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s WINES, &c.

WE beg to notify that our Wines, Spirits &c. are alone and always procurable in Bombay from Messrs. EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS, Medow Street, with whom we have made arrangements for their constant sale.

CUTLER & Co.

With reference to the above we beg respectfully to solicit orders for these superior Wines and Brandy which need no recommendation from us.

MESSRS. CUTLER & Co.'s
(Of London and Bordeaux.)
LIST OF WINES AND PRICES.

		Rs. per doz
Claret	No. 1 ... Black Capsule	35
	„ pts ... „	18
	No. 2 ... Blue	30
	Pts ... „	16
	No. 3 ... Yellow	26
	Pts ... „	14
	No. 4 ... Green	22
	Pts ... „	12
	Medoc ... Red	17
	Pts ... „	9
Champagne	Brand Cutler & Co.	38
	„ „ per 2 dozen Pts	40
	Brand C. & Co.	32
Moselle	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts	32
Hock	Sparkling Nonpareil	38
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts	40
	Sparkling 1st Quality	32
	„ „ per 2 doz. Pts.	32
	Braumberger	35
	Rudeshimer	27
	Hockheimer	20
Port	Black Seal	28
	„ ... Pts	14
	Red Seal	22
	„ ... Pts	12
Sherry	Amontillado ... Black Seal	32
	Pale Amoroso ... „ „	30
	Pale ... Brown „	26
	Light Golden ... Green „	28
	Pale ... Yellow „	22
	Pale ... White „	18
	Cognac, Old and Pale, (Black Capsule)	32
	„ „ (Yellow „)	26
	Gin Old Tom	20
	Whiskey, Saucel Malt	22
	Rum, Old Jamaica	20
Curacoa	Brown ... in Glass Bottles	42
	„ ... Pts	21
	White ... „ Bottles	42
	„ ... Pts	21
	Maraschino Di Zara	40
	„ ... Pts	21
	Cherry Brandy	30
	„ ... Pts	15

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS.

Just arrived per Ship "Bucton Castle."
Messrs. IND, COOPE & Co.'s BURTON EAST INDIA PALE ALE in *Quart Bottles*, at Rs. 6 per dozen.

EDULJEE PALLONJEE BROTHERS,
40, Medow Street, Fort, Bombay.
Bombay, 23rd June 1862.

FOR SALE.

BASS & Co.'s BEER BOTTLED by J. J. Stone and Co. in Quarts. Apply to

LYON BROTHERS & Co.

BEAUJOLAIS WINE.

A LIGHT SOUND BURGUNDY, price reduced to Rs. 15 per dozen. Apply to Mr. Cursetjee Nowrojee, at Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

FOR SALE.

JUST RECEIVED Ex Ship *Portland*, Tennent's BEER in Quarts and Pints, in first-rate condition.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
No. 1, Church Gate.

GIESLER'S CHAMPAGNE.

LARGE supplies from Messrs. F. Giesler & Co. of London, expected immediately, orders for which will be registered by

W. NICOL & Co.

TENNENT'S PORTER.

IN PINTS and QUARTS, just landed in excellent condition, ex. *Portland*.
Graham & Co.'s Port Wine, in Quarts.
Carbonell's celebrated Port.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—
Giesler's Moselle in case, containing 1 dozen each.

Do.	Larose Claret	„	2 „ „
Do.	Brandy	„	1 „ „
Do.	Eau de Cologne in box		½ „ „

W. NICOL & Co.

JUST RECEIVED.

BASS'S BEER in Quarts and Pints, in good order.

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT,
Church Gate Street.

MESSRS. GRAHAM & CO.'S PORT.

A CONSIGNMENT of the above, much superior to the usual quality, has just been landed from ship "Portland."
The brands are—
Crown—very rich and fruity.
EXmo—very fine, old, and mellow.
This Wine can be purchased only from Messrs. Jewanjee Eduljee's Sons, Medow Street, to whom all orders should be addressed.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.

FOR SALE.

RUCK, FENWICK & Co.'s SHERRY and PORT.
BARTON & GUESTIER LENVILLE and BEYCHEVELLE CLARET.
MILNER & SON'S PATENT FIRE RESISTING SAFES.
Apply to Cursetjee Nowrojee, at the Godowns of Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co.
Bombay, 6th May 1861.

NOTICE.

JUST landed in good order, ex ships *John Temperley*, *Portland* and *Granville*, the following Wines, Spirits, &c., selected and shipped with great care by well experienced Agents, both in London and India:—
Allsopp's and Bass's Beer in Quarts and Pints.
Guinness's Stout in ditto ditto.
Dunbar's ditto in Quarts.
Graham's and Wardell's Superior Port Wine, in Quarts and Pints.
Booth's Old Tom.
Swaine and Boord's ditto.
Oilmanstores of every description, in good condition.
Price Lists of Wines, Spirits, &c., immediately furnished on application.
Terms 5 per Cent discount, for Cash only. Apply to

S. D'ESPERANCE,
General Com. Agent.

*** It is particularly requested that all communications *intended for me* should be addressed in my name alone.

S. D'ESPERANCE, Agent.
24, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, & BEER, PRICE LIST.

MESSRS. TREACHER & Co., confidently recommend a new Batch of Sherries and would beg to draw attention to their revised list of Wines, &c.

SHERRIES—			
Black Seal ... Amontillado	per dozen	Rs.	28
Bronze do. / White do. ... Good Dinner Wines	„	„	24
Brown do. / Yellow do.	„	„	22
MADEIRA, very old	„	„	42
PORT—			
Black Seal—Matured Fruity ... Quarts	„	„	28
Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„	15
Red Seal ... Quarts	„	„	24
Do. Do. ... Pints	„	„	13
CLARET—			
Chateaux Margaux	„	„	34
Leoville	„	„	28
St. Julien	„	„	22
Medoc	„	„	16
CHAMPAGNE—			
Superior quality ... A. DePaul ... Quarts	„	„	40
Do. ... A. DePaul ... Pints	„	„	21
Do. ... J. C. Morizot ... Quarts	„	„	36
Do. ... do. ... Pints	„	„	19
HOCK—			
Sparkling and Still (Dombar & Jordan / Coblentz Rhine)	per dozen	Rs.	33
MOSELLE do. do.			
CRABBIE'S GINGER WINE	„	„	21
TREACHER & Co.'s do.	„	„	18
CURACOA	„	„	42
MARASCHINO	„	„	40
SHERRY BRANDY	„	„	30
SPIRITS—			
Brandies Rs. 18, 24, 30, 36	„	„	
do. ... Julles Robins (30 years old)	„	„	50
Rum ... Fine old Jamaica	„	„	20
Gin—Old Tom ... Booth, London	„	„	
Do. ... Hollands in cases	„	„	
WHISKEY ... Glenlivet, Crabbie	„	„	21

BEERS AND STOUT.

Allopp's and Bass' Ale and Beer, English and Country bottled, just to hand in excellent condition.
GUINNESS' Dublin, BARCLAY and PERKINS' London, and TENNENTS' Stout and Porter, Pints and Quarts.

TREACHER & Co.
Bombay, Poona, Kamptee, Kurrachee, and Kotree.

NOTICE.

TO BE SOLD BY PULIC AUCTION on MONDAY, the 1st September next, at noon, the following vessels of Her Majesty's Indian Navy, with masts and rigging, all standing, viz., Sloop *Clive*, teak built, burthen 426 tons old measurement, coppered and copper fastened, and in good condition.

This vessel is provided with tanks, and can be got ready for sea in a few days.

The paddle steamer *Victoria*, teak built, burthen 706 tons, exclusive of engine-room, coppered and copper fastened, engines by Robert Napier, of Glasgow, of 230 nominal horse-power, with copper boilers weighing 58 tons or thereabouts. The vessel is in first-rate working order, and is fitted with paddle-wheel condensers capable of making 1200 gallons of fresh water daily. She can be got ready for sea in a few days.

In 1858 the *Victoria* had most extensive repairs, viz., new upper, lower, and poop decks, new paddle boxes with new paddle beams, and was re-coppered.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the vessels will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offers shall have been sanctioned by Government.

A deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down, and good security given by the purchasers for the payment of the remaining amount, which must be paid within twenty days from the day of sale, or the deposit will be forfeited and vessel resold at his risk and loss.

The stores belonging to each vessel can be seen on application at the Indian Naval Storekeeper's Office, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted, and where any further particulars will be furnished.

The vessels are now lying in the harbour, where they can be inspected at any time between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M. daily, Sundays excepted.

J. MULLALY,
Offg. Indian Naval Storekeeper.
I. N. Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 26th July 1862.

NOTICE.

TO THE CLERGY AND TRUSTEES OF CHURCHES.—Landing ex *Mary Shepherd*, Tent (Sacramental Wine) at Rs. 29 per dozen. Apply at the Godowns of

LEGGATT & Co.
Bombay, 17th April 1862.

FOR SALE.

PRINTING PRESSES, Types of every variety, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, together with all the material, necessary to start and carry on a daily Newspaper as well as to execute Job-work. Apply to the undersigned.

7, Apollo Street. H. G. BRIGGS.

COLLARD AND COLLARD'S SQUARE PIANO, shipped on board the *Sydney Eggars*, may be expected shortly. These Instruments need no flourishing advertisement. They are all that could be wished for. Apply to

McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.
July 17th, 1862.

FRESH SUPPLY JUST ARRIVED.

PRIME YORK HAMS in canvas.
Prime York Hams in patent tin.
Bacon in side and in tin.
Chedder, Berkley, and Pine Cheeses.
Oxford, Bologna, and German Sausages; and every variety of Store. Best Wine, Beer, and Porter; also Manilla Cigars and Cheroots.
Orders from kind Constituents will be executed with the utmost care and attention.

COWASJEE ARDASEER FURDOONJEE.
Medow Street, Bombay.

HUNTLEY LODGE.

BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION.

MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. Mrs. Fraser's method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind: to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind, by questions or preparatory remarks, to *think* and *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rationale of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. Crossley, Esquire, Agent for Messrs. Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

ON SALE.

BOMBAY CIVIL LIST, as the same stood on the 16th June 1862, showing the names and designations of the Civil, Military, and Uncovenanted Servants of Government, in the Political, Revenue, Revenue Survey, Financial, Judicial, General, Ecclesiastical, Educational, and Public Works Departments, Lists of H. M. Justices of the Peace, &c. &c. Price Rs. 1-8.

Bombay Gazette Office, 27, Apollo Street.

THE LONDON HOUSE.

JUST RECEIVED—
Gold and Silver Hunting Watches, by James McCabe, London.
Do. do. do., by John Jones, Strand London.
Doctor's Independent Seconds, and Race Watches Gold.
Do. do. do. Silver.
Ladies Open-faced Watches, by Thornhill Brothers and Co.
Do. do. do., by Binoet.
Gentlemen's Silver Hunting do., by Binoet, from Rs. 20 to 55.
Do. do. Open-faced, by do., from Rs. 18.
Circular, Tent or Palanquin Clocks, eight days winding, Watch movement centre seconds, will work in any position—Rs. 35.
Do. do. without centre seconds—Rs. 25.
Small circular Time-pieces with alarum—Rs. 18.

MASONIC JEWELS.

Master Masons.
Past Masters.
Royal Arch.
Mark Master.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' best Gold Wristlets.
Do. do. Brooches, from Rs. 18 to 200.
French Paste-diamond Brooches—Rs. 3.
Best Gold Ear-rings of the latest fashion, from Rs. 5 to 36.
French Paste-diamond do., Rs. 12.
Gentleman's Gold Studs, from Rs. 7 to 36.
Do. Sets of Studs, Sleeve Links and Collar Stud—Rs. 40.
Do. do. Sleeve Links—Rs. 15.
Do. Tortoise-shell Links, per pair—Rs. 1
Best Gold Lockets for one, two and four miniatures.
Gold Sleepers—Rs. 3-8 and 5.
Gold Crosses Enamelled—Rs. 10.
Ladies' Gold Neck Chains, latest patterns, from Rs. 35.
Gentlemen's Gold Alberts, do. from Rs. 35.
Silver Neck Chains each—Rs. 6.
Silver Alberts, from Rs. 5-8 to 10.
Ladies best Gold Rings, set with valuable stones and brilliants, from Rs. 25.
Gentlemen's solid Gold Rings, from Rs. 10 to 40.
Do. Gold Scarf Pins, from Rs. 15 to 36.
Do. Gilt do. do. each—Rs. 4.
Best Gold Wedding Rings.
Do. do. do. Keepers.
Do. Charms from Rs. 4 to 30.
Coral Charms, in bunches of 10, set in Gold—Rs. 5 per bunch.
Sterling Silver Presentation Mugs, from Rs. 100 to 130.
Do. do. Children's do. do. from Rs. 30 to 50.
Babies' Silver Whistles with Bells and Coral handles from Rs. 6 to 10.
Children's Presentation set of Silver Knife, Fork and Spoon in morocco cases, from Rs. 14 to 30.
Ladies Silver Thimbles each—Rs. 1-8.
Ladies Gold do. from Rs. 15 to 18.
Solid Silver Snuff Boxes, from Rs. 30 to 40.
Do. do. do. Enamelled, from Rs. 38 to 40.
Silver Tea Measures each—Rs. 2.
Do. Salt Spoons do.—Rs. 1-8.
Do. Pickle Forks do.—1-8.
Do. Butter Knives do.—Rs. 5.
Silver Chuck Muck cases, each—Rs. 8.
Ladies Companions of Pearl, Tortoise-shell, Wood and Leather fitted with Silver mounted, Scissors, Thimble, Pencils, Pen-knife, Scent Bottle, Memorandum Card and Bodkin.
Cruet Stands.
Plated Candlesticks.
Silk and Braid Guards for Eye-glasses.
Best Pebble Spectacles.
Best Pebble Eye-glasses, single and double.
Best Goggles.
Jet and Alluminum Jewellery, in great variety.
American and English Clocks.
Skeleton Clocks with Glass Domes.
Opera Glasses.
Thermometers, &c., &c.
Watches made to order.
Old Gold and Silver, old Coins, Antiques, all kinds of Jewellery, Watches, Diamonds, Pearls, Coral, Plated Articles, &c., bought and taken in exchange.
Thornhill Brothers & Co., Practical Watchmakers, Jewellers, Opticians and Engravers, and Direct-Importers from London and Geneva.

Bombay, Established 1851.

Orders from Outstations must be accompanied by remittance or reference for payment.

THORNHILL BROTHERS & Co.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 31st July 1862.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place	Terms.	Rates.
London (Credits)	6 months' sight	2s. 0 9/16d. to ⅝d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0 11/16d. to ¾d.
Do. Bank Rates	Do. do.	2s. 0 7/16d.
Calcutta	Sight	¼ Prem.
Madras	30 days' sight	Par.
China	60 do. do.	Rs. 221 to 222 per [$100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up.	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
	Rs.		[divd.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ p. cent.	85 to 86 with
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	50 do.
Agra Bank	500	7 do.	90 do.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	103 per cent.
Commercial Bank	500	8 do.	6 do.
Mercantile Bank	250	5 do.	39 do.
Central Bank of W. India	150	2½ do.	8¼ Dis.
Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, Consolidated Shares	218.5.0	2¼ do.	Rs. 8 Dis.
Do. New Shares	87.4.4	2¼ do.	Rs. 12 do.
Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway	1,000	2¼ do.	Noml. [sh.
Hydraulic Press Company	4,000	350 p. sh.	Rs. 200 Dis. p.
Apollo Press Company	11,000	1,650 p. sh.	Rs. 21,400 p. sh.
Colaba Press Company	2,700	13 do.	Rs. 5,750 do.
Colaba Land Company	10,000	100 p. sh.	Rs. 14,000 do.
Elphinstone Land Company	5,100	200 p. sh.	Rs. 2,400 do.
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	500	32 do.	Rs. 375 dis.
Spinning and Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 do.	Par.
Oriental Weaving and Spinning Company	2,500	[p. Ann. 450 p. sh.	Rs. 500 prem.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	......	Nominal.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Company	1500	......	Rs. 350 Dis.
Great Eastern Spinning and Weaving Company	1,100	......	Rs. 350 do.
Manockjee Pitty's Spinning and Weaving Co.	550	......	Rs. 180 do.
Throstle Mill Company	4,000	......	Nominal.
Bombay United Spinning Company	4,500	......	do.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan ....Nominal.
" Loan 1835-36 .... }
" Loan 1842-43 .... } 94½
" Loan 1854-55 .... }
New Five Per Cent. Loan 104½
Five and a Half Per Cent. Loan 112

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each .... Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes .... Nominal.
Spanish Dollars .... Rs. 230 Nominal
Carolus .... " 250 do.
Mexican Dollars .... " 227 do.
German Crowns .... " 213½ do.
Five Franc Pieces .... " 205
Bar Silver .... " 106¾ to 107
Gold Leaf .... " 16-4 to 16-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton) ready ...£2 17s. 6d. to £3 0s. 0d.
" (Seeds) ....£1 5s. 0d. Nominal.
To London (Cotton) ready ......£2 5s. 0d. to £2 7s. 6d.
" (Seeds) ....Nominal.
To Hull ....£2 0s. 0d.
To China ....No offers.
To Clyde .... Do.

PRICES CURRENT (JULY 28TH, 1862.)

COTTON at Colaba: Per candy.
New Broach, ready .... Rs. 385 to 390
New Surat .... " 388 to 392
New Dhollera, and Bhownugger .... " 390 to 392
New Oomrawuttee .... " 375 to 380
New Compta .... " 375 to 380
New Dharwar Sawginned .... " 490 to 495
New Barsee, and Nuggur .... " 355 to 360
New Verawul .... " 360 to 365
Khandeish .... " 355 to 360
New Poratcoes .... " 365 to 366
New Accots .... " 390 to 395
New Mangalore .... " 365 to 367
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,595 to 1,600.
SEEDS—Linseed, Candeish...at Rs. 7-6 to 7-8 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat... " 8 to 8-2 nominal.
Gingelly mixed (Black and White) ... " 32 to 33 nominal. 37 to 38 nominal.
Niger (Nominal) ... " 26 to 27

BANKS.

CENTRAL BANK OF WESTERN INDIA

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 50,000, repayable on demand, at 2 per cent. per annum.

On Deposits for 3 months certain 3 per cent per annum.
Do. " 6 " " 5 " "
Do. " 12 " " 6 " "

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
Ditto at 4 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 3 ditto 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto at 2 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto at 1 ditto 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto sight ditto 1s. 11¼d. do.

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government and other Securities per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by Sale, ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. Commission.

Hours of business ....10 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays ....10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

EDWIN HEYCOCK,
Manager.

Bombay, 22nd May 1862.

THE AGRA AND UNITED SERVICE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED IN INDIA 1833.
Incorporated by Royal Charter

HEAD OFFICE .... LONDON.
BRANCHES AT CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AGRA, LAHORE, KURRACHEE, UMRITSUR, SHANGHAI, HONG-KONG and EDINBURGH.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £2,000,000 (TWO MILLIONS STERLING.)
PAID-UP CAPITAL, £1,000,000 (ONE MILLION STERLING.)
RESERVED FUND, £200,000 (TWENTY LAKS OF RUPEES.)

THE BOMBAY MANAGER of the AGRA AND U. S. BANK, LIMITED, is authorised to draw on the undermentioned Establishments:—

THE LONDON & WESTMINSTER BANK.
THE ROYAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND (and Branches).
THE NATIONAL BANK (IRELAND) (and Branches.)

THE BOMBAY BRANCH, makes advances on the pledge and deposit of Government Paper, and Loans are granted to Officers in the services on approved Security, and to Regiments for Regimental purposes.

The Bank grants Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt and the Continent of Europe. The following are the current rates of Exchange:—

On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d.
" 4 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d.
" 3 months' sight .... 1s. 11¾d.
" 2 months' sight .... 1s. 11½d.
" 1 month's sight .... 1s. 11½d.
" On demand .... }
On Scotland .... } 1s. 11¼d.
On Ireland .... }
Circular Notes .... 1s. 11¼d.

The London General Manager will generally, if desired, be prepared to discount the Bank's Bills at the current rate of the day.

The Bank purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable at Calcutta, Agra, Madras, Lahore, Kurrachee, Umritsur, Hong-Kong, and Shanghai.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

1. On Floating, or Current Deposits, payable on demand of not less than Rs. 1,000 or more than Rs. 50,000 2 per cent. per annum.

2. On Fixed Deposits at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent. per annum.

3. On Fixed Deposits at 6 months' notice, 4 per cent. per annum.

4. On Fixed Deposits at 12 months' notice, 5 per cent. per annum.

Fixed Deposits may generally be availed of for the Bank's Bills on London without notice.

Notice of withdrawal can be given at the time of Depositing the money, or at any time thereafter.

Interest is credited to Deposit accounts half-yearly.

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 or over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

The Funds of all public bodies connected with the Services and of such other Societies as the Directors may consider eligible for the same privilege, will be received by the Bank at its highest rate of interest for the time being, subject to modified conditions.

The Bank reserves to itself the right of paying off all interest Deposits, and of modifying the terms thereof, on giving one month's notice.

Parties making remittances to the Banks should specify distinctly the Account or Accounts to which the same are to be credited. *Accuracy in this respect is particularly desirable.*

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies without charge, and realizes the Interest and Dividends, for which a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper or other Securities out of safe custody, a charge will be made of ¼ per cent.

On the purchase or sale of Government Securities and Bank or other Stock, ¼ per cent.

To obviate disappointment to parties at a distance purchasing the Bank's Bills on England, which might reach them too late for despatch by first Mail, it is hereby notified that the Bank will, whenever so requested, transmit the first of Exchange direct, on being furnished with the correct address of the party at Home to whom the remittance is to be sent.

All Orders or Hoondies should be made payable to the Manager of the Agra & U. S. Bank, Limited, or order, and the letters enclosing them should state distinctly the name of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made (*if to a Lady her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

NOTICE.—The Bank will obtain registry of Promissory Notes of the several Loans of the Indian Government, and enfacement for payment of the Interest in London.

Drafts for interest on such Government Promissory Notes, in the Treasuries of Calcutta and Madras, will be received for encashment at current rates of Exchange, or for realization in India, at the Head Office of the Bank in London, where constituents can also deposit their securities for safe custody.

Parties are requested to address the "*The Manager of the Agra and United Service Bank, Limited, Bombay,*" and to make all orders or Hoondies payable to him.

A Branch of the Bank has been lately established at Kurrachee (Mr. R. B. W. Baker, Manager,) for the transaction of business in all its Branches.

JOHN CARDNO,
Manager.

Bombay, 20th May 1862.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

HEAD OFFICE, BOMBAY.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding 50,000, repayable on demand. 2 per ct. per ann.
Fixed Deposits for 6 months .... 4 do. do.
Ditto Do. 12 do. .... 5 do. do.
Cheques paid, or Cash received, under Rs. 20.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities .... 5 per cent.
On other Securities .... 6 do.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee
Ditto 3 ditto .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
Ditto 2 ditto .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto 1 ditto .... 1s. 11½d. do.
Ditto on demand .... 1s. 11¼d. do.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock, and other Securities, ¼ per cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills, also without charge.

On Interest, or Dividends, or on proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged, if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no commission charged.

On returning Securities out of safe custody, ¼ per cent commission.

Hours of business ....10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturdays ....10 to 1 do.

ROBERT ANGUS,
Manager.

Bombay 30th May 1861.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
Head Office—No. 20, Threadneedle St., London.
Paid up Capital—£644,000.
London Bankers. { The Bank of England / The City Bank.
Branches and Agencies at
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong, and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
4 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
3 Do. .... at 1s. 11¾d. "
2 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
1 Do. .... at 1s. 11½d. "
On demand (Head Office) ... at 1s. 11¼d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on Fixed Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 4 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency undertakes to realise Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency without charge, for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on the City Bank, London.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realisation, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities ¼ pe cent. on the amount realised or invested.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale, ¼ per cent. if the amounts be paid in India, if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

ANTHONY MORRISON,
Agent.

May 2nd, 1862.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE CORPORATION grant Drafts on London on Demand, and at from one day to six months' sight, and Drafts on Scotland and Ireland on demand; also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, New York, the West Indies, Australia, New Zealand, and the Cape of Good Hope.

The Current rates of Exchange are:
On London at 6 months' sight .... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 3 do. .... 1s. 11¾d. do.
" 2 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
" 1 do. .... 1s. 11½d. do.
on demand ...... }
On Scotland do. ...... } 1s. 11¼d. do.
On Ireland do. ...... }
On Paris, at 3 days' sight .... 1s. 11¼d. do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe 1s. 11¼d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on Demand.

Drafts are also granted on Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore, Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

The Corporation purchase or collect Bills payable in Europe or in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Singapore Mauritius, Melbourne, and Sydney.

DEPOSITS.

The Corporation receive Deposits on the following terms:—
Repayable on demand, in sums of Rs. 100 and upwards .... 2 per ct. per annum.
Do. in one sum, at 3 months' notice ...... 3 " "
Do. do. 6 do. ...... 4 " "
Do. do. 12 do. ...... 5 " "

No interest allowed on Deposits under Rs. 1,000, nor on deposits over Rs. 50,000, *unless by special arrangement.*

REMITTANCE.

The Corporation undertake to remit money to Europe by each Overland Mail, free of charge.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondies payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation or Order,*" and to state distinctly the name and address of the person to whom the Remittance is to be made, (*if to a Lady, her Christian name or names in full,*) and the sight at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

The rate of Commission charged by this Agency on the purchase or sale of Government Securities negotiable in Bombay, is ¼ per cent. on the amount invested or realized, and on the collection of Bills, one per cent. and Postage.

The Corporation take charge of Government Paper, Shares in the Bank of Bombay, and other local Stocks, free of all charges, and will draw Interests and Dividends on the same as they fall due, on the following terms:—

If to be remitted through the Corporation ......Without charge.
If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of .... ¼ per cent.
On returning Government Paper out of safe custody .... ¼ per cent.
Hours of business .... 10 to 4 o'clock.
Saturday .... 10 to 1 do.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

Messrs. Finlay and Co. will grant Drafts on the Corporation and negotiate Bills payable in London and Bombay.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank grants Drafts on London, and on Scotland and Ireland, also Circular Notes negotiable in Egypt, Syria, and the principal Towns of Europe, at the following current rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ...... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
" 4 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 3 do. ...... 1s. 11¾d. "
" 2 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" 1 do. ...... 1s. 11½d. "
" On demand ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
On Scotland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
On Ireland do. ...... 1s. 11¼d. "
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe, Overland at 1 day's sight } 1s. 11¼d. "

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50 and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts .... 2 per cent.
On Deposits payable on demand, subject to a commission of ¼ per cent. on amounts withdrawn 4 "
Deposits for 3 months .... 4 "
Do. do. 6 do. .... 5 "
Do. do. 12 do. .... 6 "

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000 on Deposits over Rs. 50,000, unless by special agreement.

No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interest and Dividends thereon on the following terms:

If to be remitted in the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ¼ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold, on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ¼ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares ¼ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Acting Agent.

Bombay, 1st May 1862.

SHIPPING.

DAILY EXPORTS

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 30TH JULY 1862.

For London.

Istamboul.—7 bales Wool, 21 cwt., Hajee Zoola Mooftashaw; 1,016 pieces E. Teeth, 77 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Khatow Khimjee; 7 pieces E. Teeth, ½ cwt., Ruttigur Dowlutgur; 125 packages Coffee, 186 cwt., Runchordass Canjee.

Victory.—27 pieces E. Teeth, ½ cwt., Munorn Huruckchund; 27 bales Sheep Skins, 675 corges, C. Mascarenhas and Co.; 40 cases Mother O'Pearls' Shells, 96½ cwt., Ebram Ramjee; 37 bales Wool, 111 cwt., Abdool Hajee Abdool Currim.

For Liverpool.

John Lynn.—81 bales Cotton 283½ cwt., Cullianjee Ludha; 549½ bales Cotton, 1,923¼ cwt., Kessoo Waga.

Golconda.—122 bales Jute, 368 cwt., Damodhur Trecumjee.

Queen of the West.—50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Jaitha Megjee; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Contest.—225 bales Cotton, 787½ cwt., Govind Hurry.

Lord Raglan.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., Maneck Pandoorung.

Bucton Castle.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Cursetjee Furdoonjee; 2 bags Sursee Seed, 3 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Bates Family.—40 bales Wool, 120 cwt., Ralli Brothers; 50 bales Wool, 150 cwt., Samjee Hemraz and Co.

Zouave.—20½ bales Wool, 60½ cwt., Gangjee Coorjee.

For Havre.

Noveille Antoniette.—69 packages Coffee, 118 cwt. 3 qrs. 14 lbs., Morarjee Poonjabhoy.

STATIONS OF H. M.'s INDIAN NAVY

1450 Ajdaha, 20 (flag-ship), Frushard ... Bombay.
*204 Assyria, (paddle), ...
*946 Auckland, (paddle), ... Bombay.
Augusta, 6 (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
664 Berenice, 2 (paddle), Chitty ... ... Bombay.
*420 Clive, 14 (sloop), ... Bombay.
300 Clyde, 3 (screw gun-boat), Sedley ... Bombay.
204 Comet, 2 (p. gun-boat), Selby ... River Euphrates.
182 Constance, 3 (schooner), Trollope ... Aden.
1026 Coromandel, 4 (screw), Batt ... ... Under orders for Bombay.
205 Cursetjee, (flat) ... River Indus.
1022 Dalhousie, (screw), Pengelley ... ... Bombay.
387 Elphinstone, 12 (sloop), De Belon ... Under orders for Bombay.
274 Ethersey, (flat) ... ... River Indus.
225 Euphrates, (survey ship), Whish ... Surveying Bombay Harbour.
495 Falkland, 12 (corvette), Drought ... Under orders for Bombay.
1450 Feroze, 13 (paddle), Tronson ... ... Bombay.
215 Goolanar, (paddle yacht), Nacoda ... Bombay.
90 Georgiana, 2 (tender) ... ... Persian Gulf.
300 Hugh Rose, (gun boat) Wood ... ... Kurrachee en route to Bombay.
200 Lady Falkland, (paddle), ... Harbour Defence, Bombay.
157 Mahi, 3 (schooner), Gardiner ... ... Aden.
167 Marie, (schooner) ... ... Bombay.
49 Nerbudda, (schooner), ... Kurrachee.
204 Nimrod, 2 (paddle), ... River Indus.
335 Planet, 1 (paddle), Fletcher ... ... River Indus.
140 Pleiad, (screw), White ... ... Bombay.
1246 Prince Arthur, (screw), ... Under orders of transfer to the Bengal Government.
335 Satellite, 1 (paddle), Harrison ... River Indus.
960 Semiramis, 8 (paddle), Worsley ... Bombay.
610 Sir Henry Lawrence, 2 (paddle), Jones. River Indus.
40 Snake, 1 (paddle), Rogers ... ... Bombay Harbour.
258 Tigris, 5 (brigantine), ... Under orders for Bombay.
*705 Victoria, 4 (paddle), ... Bombay.
1008 Zenobia, 9 (paddle), Adams ... ... Aden.
* Out of Commission.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c.l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.
1310 Istamboul, Deuchar—Jehanghir N. Wadia. (c.l. May 10)
579 Victory, H. Stephens—Forbes & Co. (c. l. June 5)
FOR LIVERPOOL.
2153 Bates Family, Hogg—Edward Bates & Co. (c. l. May 16)
886 Bucton Castle, Cherry—G. S. King & Co. (c. l. July 10)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
1046 Childwickbury—Martin Young & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1120 Contest, Jennings—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. July 18)
854 Dora, Rose—J. P. Cornforth & Co.
1154 Forest Rights, Thomson—Grey & Co. (c. l. July 16)
1124 Golconda, Dais—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 5)
1596 John Linn, Kavanagh—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 19)
1904 Lord Raglan, Curren—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 12)
1242 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 22)
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1091 Norah Greene, Baker—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. July 28)
1569 Oriental, Hill—Cursetjee Jemsetjee & Co. (c. l. July 29)
1435 Queen of the West—Rennie, Scovell & Co (c. l. July 23)
1033 Sam Mendel, Elwood—Coupland & Co. (c. l. July 1)
578 Thomas Mitchell, Mitchell—W. & A. Graham & Co.
632 Veritas, Carry—E. Latham & Co.
1220 Zouave, Griffiths—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 10)
FOR HAVRE.
553 Daylight, Smith—W. Nicol & Co.
439 Noveille Antoniette—S. Tyebjee & Co. (c. l. July 4)
FOR SINGAPORE.
1201 Futtay Mombarack—Cursondass Verzdass (c. l. July 25)
FOR CALCUTTA.
327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin. (c. l. May 12)
FOR CALCUTTA VIA COAST.
609 Shaw Allum, Profrung—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 24)
609 Fazel Bhary, Nacoda—Hajee Ebhram. (c. l. July 17)
FOR RANGOON.
641 China, Logan—Wallace & Co. (c. l. July 23)
FOR MOZAMBIQUE.
74 Sullamattee, Nacoda—Sewjee Lalljee. (c. l. May 27)
FOR KURRACHEE.
565 Belle Virginie—Dossabhoy Cursetjee&Co. (c. l. July 15)
209 Champion, Owen—Jewraz Sazen. (c. l. July 18)
FOR NEW YORK.
1145 Crown Point, Knapp—J. Reynolds & Co. (c. l. June 5)
MAURITIUS.
250 Nasry, Nacoda—L. Samjee. (c.l. July 7)
FOR ZANZIBAR.
446 Nader Shah, Nacoda—Cassum Natha. (c. l. July 21)
NOT FIXED.
672 Ally, Shepherd—H. E. Cadoo.
307 Artemise, Nacoda—Cassum Natha.
290 Ararat, Nacoda—H. M. A. Lutiff
501 Bombay Merchant, Gwyer—Heerjee Arut.
1005 Beeston Castle, Corney.
550 Bussorah Merchant, Richards—H. J. S. Deena.
1060 Caribou, Cameron—Lawrence & Co.
502 Chatham, Thurtell.—D. H. Cama & Co.
457 City of Poona, Nacoda,
696 Coleroon, Hale—Remington & Co.
955 Defiance, Galloway—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
875 Egeria, Storey—John Clover Co.
270 Ellesmere, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co. (laid up)
Fazel Currim, Nacoda.
310 Fattay Sultan, Nacoda—H. E. Josub.
696 Granville, Laker—W. Nicol & Co.
450 Governor Higginson, (s) Greig.
1324 Hahneman, Phillips—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1218 Hurrey Puddemsey, Richardson—E. Bates & Co.
620 Hyderee, Stephenson—H. M. A. H. Curim.
1000 Iskunersha, Mahomed.
155 Keerats Roodeen, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
511 Lady Frankland, Nacoda—Jairaz Fazel & Co.
80 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee.
524 Maria Gray, P. L. Jones—M. A. M. Khan.
499 Nadershah, Nacoda—Gopaldass Mowjee.
109 Nassrool Hamed, Nacoda—M. Hussein.
716 Nile, Young—W. and A. Graham & Co.
391 Nurbudda—Cursondass Vurzdass.
1233 Norwood, Stapelton—John Clover & Co.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhickajee Khan.
791 Robina Coates—Coupland & Co.
919 Rowantree, Lewis—Lyon Brothers & Co.
1131 Sir Edward Perry, Jenkins.
783 Victoria, Sanderson, John Clover & Co.
363 Teezer, John Shaw—Hajee Mahomed Sedick.
1131 War Cloud, MacKay—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
688 Winterthur, Seward—A. H. Huschke & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

1019 Behar, Brooks.
1200 Ganges, H. Wilkinson.
1109 Jeddo, Brown.
1600 Pottinger. (Laid up.)

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.
776 Blackwater, Griffiths—McIver & Co.
857 Gala, Fisher—Fleming & Co.
744 Sea Park, Stewart—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
649 Westward Ho, Wilkinson.—Captain.
FOR MARSEILLES.
445 Paul Augusta, Mersernaicker—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
495 Union, Ferrari—Dossabhoy Cursetjee & Co.
407 Vaillant Basque, Le Mert - Volkart Brothers.
FOR MAURITIUS.
405 Emma, Richmond—T. Lidbetter & Co.
403 Washington, Manand—S. Tyabjee & Co.
FOR MUSCAT.
460 Joolal Barry, Nacoda.
FOR BOMBAY.
736 Adeline, Terras—Volkart Brothers.
435 Alice Maud, Gibbs—S. Tyabjee & Co.
413 Euphrates, Cowan—T. Lidbetter & Co.
NOT FIXED.
600 A. B. Coutts, Robbings.
609 Alexander, Tojdan—McIver & Co.
494 Alice, Anderson—McIver & Co.
650 Clara, McPhun—Ashburner Bell & Co.
656 Clarendon, King—J. L. Dunolly & Co.
498 Electric, Sprott—D. McIver & Co.
656 Phœbe Dunbar, Richardson—J. L. Dunolly & Co.

VESSELS EXPECTED AT BOMBAY.

FROM LONDON.
400 Ark .... March 16
781 Brandon, Umfreville ...
106 Caduceus, Oss ....W. Nicol & Co. April 14
936 City of Carlisle, Pentreath. (put back)
783 Clyde, Jourdain ....E. Bates & Co.
1192 Cospatrick, Elmslie.........
766 Coromandel, Thompson...
1047 Daniel Rankin, Rankin.
826 Eloisa, Philpot.........
766 Empress of India, Thompson. June 30
1057 Gloriana, Valle ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 12
810 Gosforth, Shaw............Grey & Co.
General Havelock, Spowart.
1112 Her Majesty, Seymour
1351 Herefordshire, Escott ...W. Nicol & Co. April 25
1182 Indore (s) Jarman ...... May 26
1108 James Smith, Calhoun...W. & A. Graham & Co. May 5
678 Lady McDonald, Brunell.. John Tanner & Co.
541 Naval Brigade, McEwen.. D. H. Cama & Co. June 20
876 Queen of England, Oates.
694 Robert Ritson, Brough....
870 Sydney Eggers, Pitcairn. June 15
847 Talbot, Spencer............Grey & Co. June 15
962 Tyburnia, Cook .... May 19
940 Wings of the Wind, Whyle. Forbes & Co. May 15
1074 Windsor Castle, Pare ...Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM LONDON VIA BEYPORE AND KURRACHEE.
704 Phœbe Dunbar,—Campbell Mitchell & Co. Dec. 16
FROM LONDON VIA ANTWERP.
475 Freya,........................A. H. Huschke & Co.
FROM LIVERPOOL.
1133 Admiral Lyons, Thompson.Lyon Brothers. June 25
1287 Annot Lyle, Shaw......... June 18
700 Birkby, Purdy ....B. & A. Hormusjee. June 11
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray.Forbes & Co. April 26
1006 Charger, Smyth ....Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Sau ......
1134 Epaminondas................ April 19
1342 Fanny Forsyth, Gillon—E. Bates & Co. June 16
870 Fanny Maud, Pitcairn ...
1393 Flying Venus, Withycombe—E. Bates & Co.
1249 G. H. Holt, Robinson ... May 17
974 Glen Monarch, Lewis ... May 19
848 Helen Douglas, McDougall.
1218 Howden, Verril............Ritchie, Steuart & Co. May 20
1306 Inkermann................Coupland & Co. May 13
726 Jalawar, Webster ....Coupland & Co.
1072 James Livesay, Broad...J. P. Cornforth & Co. May 26
1242 Labrador, Quinn ....(put back)—Peel, Cassels & Co.
855 Lady Havelock, Neill ... May 5
1286 Lancastrian, Pearson...George S. King & Co. May 5
1104 Malakoff, Harris ....
1075 Natolia, Macguire.........Ewart. Latham & Co.
1081 Palinurus, Tegan.........
1008 Peerless, Flovin............ June 10
578 Ralston, Macfarlane ...... June 18
906 Rosalie, Williams ..... Lyon Brothers. June 17
1090 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair. B. & A. Hormusjee Apr. 26
1050 Shaftesbury Bennison...... May 19
986 Sillery, McAulay .... May 19
866 Sea Horse, Banks ....J. P. Cornforth & Co. June 30
1700 The Duke, Hawkins ......J. Tanner & Co. April 20
161 Talavera, Blair ....
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA GALLE.
1030 Albatross, Pollock ....
1340 Amoor, Potts ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 14
1045 Palmerston, Wilson.......Ritchie, Steuart & Co. June 2
FROM LIVERPOOL VIA ADEN.
1033 Aaron Browne, Rogers ... March 15
1003 Azuline, Manson............John Clover & Co. Feb. 17
1334 Belgravia, Pentecost ...... May 17
850 Clarendon, Martin ....Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
1325 Euroclydon, Wright ......Martin Young & Co. Feb. 17
1118 Express, Kelly ....John Clover & Co. April 21
1564 Harmonides, Moran.......Dady and Sorabjee. June 19
810 James Jardine, Lermont.. April 24
FROM NEWCASTLE.
858 Bucephalus, Black ....W. Nicol & Co.
FROM CARDIFF.
427 Enterprise, Haynes ....
844 Lucy & Harriet ....
419 Nanny, Gibson ....
680 Ville de Cherbourg............ April 28
FROM CARDIFF VIA GALLE.
1059 Charles, Pollybank.........
929 Missouri, Calhoun .... Feb. 10
712 Speedwell, Willy ....
FROM SWANSEA.
Nanning, Gibson ....
FROM SUNDERLAND.
1117 Edmund Kaye .... May 27
1197 Witch of the Wave ....

FROM SUNDERLAND VIA GALLE.
1260 Earl of Elgin.
FROM SUNDERLAND VIA ADEN.
869 Albert Edward, Mason... April 30
860 Alipore ....W. Nicol & Co. April 20
FROM BEYPORE.
640 Sarah, Love.
FROM THE CLYDE.
629 Caledonian, Mcmillan...
917 Flower of the Forest White W. & A. Graham & Co. May 16
930 General Neil, Clarke ... June 27
462 Ino, Macfie... May 1
799 Lord Brougham, Herting.
761 Sailor, Prince ....
FROM CHINA.
1360 Countess of Elgin.........Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
FROM ADEN.
Carnatic ....
FROM CALCUTTA.
Duke of Wellington ......
Glen Isla............
Peerless ....
Tasmania............

VESSELS EXPECTED AT KURRACHEE.

FROM LONDON.
513 General Havelock, Spowart.
404 Gwalior, Thomson.........Fleming & Co. March 25
1017 Helvellyn ....Fleming & Co. May 21
496 Hunter, Searle .... April 19
584 Magna Bona ....Fleming & Co. May 23
785 Minnehaha, Henderson...Fleming & Co.
441 Nemesis ....
478 P. J. F. Burchard, Brahhering. July 1
710 Ukko .... March 18
FROM GRANGEMOUTH.
768 Yarra............

MILITARY.

BOMBAY.

GARRISON ORDERS.

BY BRIGADIER J. LIDDELL, C.B.

Bombay, Wednesday, 30th July 1862.

The 33rd Regt.. the Officer for the Castle Guard to-morrow.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Adjutant for the day.

1. The Committee ordered in Garrison Orders of the 24th instant, and of which Captain Brown, 33rd Regiment, is President, will reassemble on Friday next, the 1st proximo, at the same time and place, and for the same purpose.

2. A Committee, composed as follows, will assemble on Friday next, the 1st proximo, at 7 A.M. at the Powder Works, Mazagon, to report on unserviceable Stores of the Gunpowder and Percussion Cap Manufactures:—

President.—Lieut. Colonel Lynch, 18th Regt. N. I.
Members.—One Subaltern 18th Regt. N. I., and one Subaltern 23rd Regt. N. L. I.

CALENDAR—JULY—AUGUST 1862.

First Quarter ......Sunday 3d. 9h. 47.8m. A.M.
Full Moon ....Sunday 10d. 2h. 44.5m. A.M.
Last Quarter ......Sunday 17d. 2h. 38.7m. P.M.
New Moon..........Monday 25d. 2h. 31.5m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water at Bombay. Harbour* Morn.	Even.	Evening Gun-Fire. Shore Gun.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	
Thur.	31		5 38	6 35	1 35	2 2	Date 29th July. Time—9h. 0m. 4s.
Fri.	1	Lammas Day.	5 38	6 34	2 28	2 47	
Sat.	2		5 38	6 34	3 6	3 28	
Sun.	3	7th Sunday after Trinity.	5 38	6 33	3 51	4 17	
Mon.	4		5 39	6 33	4 44	5 14	
Tues.	5		5 39	6 32	5 51	6 34	
Wed.	6	Transfiguration of our Lord.	5 39	6 32	7 18	8 1	

* Several complaints having been made of the incorrectness of the Tide Tables, it is hoped that they will now be found more correct. The calculations are for Bombay Harbour.

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 31st.—Loyola died 1556.—Assam annexed, 1829.
Friday 1st.—Queen Anne died, 1714.—Slavery abolished in the East Indies, 1838.—The Indian Income Tax Act in force, 1860.—The Peiho Forts (China) occupied, 1860.
Saturday 2nd.—Maharajah Goolab Singh died, 1857.
Sunday 3rd.—Gwalior taken, 1780.
Monday 4th.—British Troops landed in Java, 1811.
Tuesday 5th.—Capture of Cabool, 1840.—Chusan taken, 1840.—The Telegraphic cable successfully laid between Great Britain and America, 1858.
Wednesday 6th.—Battle of Bosworth Field, 1485.—Prince Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of York, born, 1844.—Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy created a Baronet, 1857.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 17	KURRACHEE	July 22
AGRA	July 24	LAHORE	July 16
ALLAHABAD	July 13	LONDON	July 3
AUSTRALIA	April 12	MAURITIUS	Apr 7
ALEXANDRIA	July 7	MADRAS	July 23
BANGALORE	July 18	MALTA	July 6
COCHIN	July 19	MEERUT	July 15
CALCUTTA	July 19	OUDH	July 23
CAPE	May 22	PUNJAUB	July 19
CEYLON	July 17	PENANG	July 7
DELHI	July 21	RANGOON	July 3
FRANCE	July 5	SUEZ	July 12
HONGKONG	June 27	SINGAPORE	July 5

THE
Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 31, 1862.

No Railway management, probably, was ever more frequently obtruded upon public notice by reason of intestine disorders, broils and feuds than that of the Bombay and Baroda Railway. No other, probably, was ever made the subject of so much complaint and reproach by those who have been connected with it, from Chief Engineers down to navvies. It will doubtless be generally believed, that where there is so much smoke there must be some fire. The B. and B. Railway Company have always executed their own work: they have never adopted the system of specific contracts, which has been so largely carried out on Railways ever since Joseph Locke, a shrewd man of business, introduced it on the Liverpool and Manchester line. Whether the contract system is for the advantage of Railway companies or not, may still be regarded as a moot point: that is, whether the lower cost, that competition ensures, is really the cheapest, having reference to the quality of the work. If companies execute their own work, they employ engineers to supervise labor and materials. But contractors also work by means of inspecting engineers, whom they employ to buy material and supervise labor; and the companies must also employ engineers to supervise the contractors; therefore, under the system of specific contracts, companies practically employ two sets of engineers, who have that mutual jealousy of each other which secures every part of the work being thoroughly inspected and allows nothing to pass muster with which any fault can possibly be found. We should think, therefore, that the contract process of executing Railway works would prove the cheapest and best. As we have already said, the B. and B. Railway Company have not adopted this process, but execute their own works by their paid servants; and companies' servants, as a rule, are underpaid and feel little or no interest in the matter. No doubt, these servants are Civil Engineers. But since Brindley, the great Canal-maker, who maintained that the great purpose for which the Almighty formed rivers was that they might be feeders for navigable canals, first dubbed himself with the title of Civil Engineer, the title has been used very much in the mode in which "barrister" is used in England. Brindley was a great and original minded man, who did a great and original work; and "there are many barristers on record who have been great lawyers; but the term barrister now, is simply a certificate of a certain number of attendances at dinner," as the title Civil Engineer may frequently only mean that the bearer has smoked a *very large number* of cigars in a drawing-office. So that the mere fact of the B. and B. Railway Company's servants being C. Es. is no real guarantee of their perfect qualification for their work. We have heard that on the works of art upon this Railway, one way and another the waste has been enormous. The cost of Railways is always very largely enhanced by the number of the bridges required by reason of the general level surface needed for the rails, thus entrenching hills and spanning valleys and rivers,—the meaning of the word bridge being to abridge or shorten distance by substituting a straight line for a circuitous path. The weight of the trains and the heavy vibration of the engines render the selection of the material and the thoroughness of the work matters of vital importance in the construction of bridges. Fine work must have been executed by the B. and B. Railway Company's servants in Districts 33 and 34 of the line, if, as we are informed on the best authority, bridges that were to be only fifty-six feet and some inches in span at the string courses of the abutments, so as to admit of an iron girder of sixty feet extreme length resting on the latter, have been taken out at the foundations exactly sixty feet apart, and in some cases built up in batta of an inch to a foot; and in some places where the abutments were eighteen feet high the span between them at top has been as much as sixty-three feet. Thus the girders could not be used, being too short: the only remedy being to convert these bridges into three of twenty feet, entailing considerable extra expenditure. One bridge only of a number was taken out right at the foundation: if it had been built plumb it would have been all right; but it was built in batta, and a portion of it had to be pulled down and a string course inserted of dressed stones, and then the remainder of the abutments taken up plumb. In another part of this line there is a bridge of three spans of forty feet each, which are to be turned stone arches, requiring wooden centering, which should be made very carefully on a wooden floor, and as near the work as possible. They were made, however, five miles away from the work on a floor made on purpose for them at great expense. Some few centres were made and put together, and when the abutments and piers were ready, these centres instead of being at hand were found to be miles off, and were so unwieldly that it was impossible to carry them entire to the bridge: they had to be taken to pieces, a fresh flooring had to be put down, and the centres fixed anew. The best of the story is, that all the timber of which these centres were made came from a place some miles distant, and had to cross the very river over which the bridge was being constructed: the Civil Engineer not having the sense or the interest to make his workshop near the bridge. Further, the stones that had been dressed for the arches were found to be of no use, as they were wrongly shaped: fresh ones requiring to be made. Again, in another place a bridge of twenty feet was built for a timber top—the embankment on one side only of the abutment was thrown up to its full height, and that on the other side but a few feet. This bridge was of rubble masonry, fair in its quality. The place is subject to no scour of water, there being but a rivulet there, and moreover an irrigation bund a few yards from the line; so that a small culvert would have carried all the water. In the very first rainy season after it was built the abutment was pressed over by the weight of the embankment behind it, before even an engine had passed over it. When an examination was held as to the cause of the fall, it was discovered that the foundation had been taken down only three feet from the surface of the ground, and only eighteen inches below the bed of the nullah; and rested, moreover, on yellow mhorum, which is very hard when dry, but like butter when wet. Many of the bridges on this line, it is reasonably suspected, have their foundations resting on similar ground. It would be well for the Government to institute inquiries into these matters, and order inspection of these works by its own independent engineers. Who is responsible, we ask, for the lives of the people that will have to travel on this line. Impartial inquiries ought also to be made into the cause of the frequent intestine disorders, broils and feuds to which we referred in the outset of our remarks, and which have resulted in so many changes in the engineering staff, so many alterations in the work, and so much additional expense.

LOUIS NAPOLLEON appears to have changed his intentions with regard to Mexico. He seems to have found out his mistake, and to have had his plan of setting up a throne in Mexico for the Archduke Maximilian frustrated. He instructed M. Billault to state in the French Chambers on the 26th June that all that France desired for Mexico was a good and firm Government, that France had no intention of dictating to the Mexicans as to the nature and details of such government, but that as soon as the insults which had been offered to France were avenged, and "when the French flag floats in Mexico, the population will, as in Italy, be called upon to express their intentions." If the people choose the Government of Juarez France will say "Amen." He energetically repelled the counsel of M. Favre to treat with the Juarez' Government and continued,—"our honour is engaged and we must avenge the insults offered to us. On the departure of our allies, the Emperor sent the following instructions direct to General Lorencez:—'It is contrary to my interest, origin, and principles to impose upon the Mexicans any Government whatever. Let the Mexican nation choose what form of government suits them. We only ask of them sincerity in the elections. We desire the happiness of that fine country under a stable and regular Government.'"

This is very satisfactory, even though we know that the Emperor has changed his policy and now moderates his demands. We are glad also to find M. Billault stating, that notwithstanding the momentary disagreement which had arisen between Great Britain, France, and Spain, these powers remained on good terms, and that England had not withdrawn from any engagement upon which she had entered.

Our readers will recollect that immediately after the negociations between the representatives of the Powers and the Mexican Government were concluded, the 800 English marines withdrew from Mexico. The Spanish troops, followed, and evacuated Orizaba on the 17th April, and left the French force alone in its glory. Instead of following the example of the other powers, as by the Soledad convention they were bound to do, they turned back again and re-occupied Orizaba. Though the French, on their arrival in Mexico had declared, that they came to restore peace and good Government to the Republic, their conduct has tended towards the fomentation of another revolution. They have espoused the cause of the Conservative party, and on the 18th May they were joined by Marquez at the head of what is called 2,000 Cavalry, but which may be more truthfully depicted "as some hundreds of carbine and pistol armed horse-thieves, mounted on stolen property." The successes of the French have been various. They were defeated at Puebla and were obliged to fall back on Amozoc. After remaining there a few days they continued their retreat to Orizaba. Since then their position has been slightly altered. On the 18th May there was another severe engagement at Barranca Seca, in which a brigade of the Mexican army was nearly destroyed. "General Tapia, who inflicted such a signal defeat on Marquez at Pachuca a few months ago, incautiously followed his former opponent into a *cul de sac* amongst the mountains, and suddenly found himself surrounded on all sides by the French. A murderous battle ensued, in which the Mexicans fought with the courage of despair; but although a few managed to force their way through the ranks of their veteran assailants, the greater number succumbed in the unequal contest. The main body of the Mexican army was not engaged; and the loss it sustained will be more than compensated by reinforcements from the interior. The French, on the other hand, have received but a trifling addition to their numbers under General Douay; so that the relative strength of the two armies has not been materially altered, and there is no immediate prospect of any decisive operations being undertaken."

From the above statement our readers will see that there is no prospect of a speedy settlement of affairs in Mexico and the recommencement of foreign trade, unless England sees fit to remonstrate firmly and warmly with the French Government. She is not likely, however, to take this step, as her people are only too glad to see a portion of the French army withdrawn from too near proximity to herself, and they have no objections to see its ranks decimated by the sword and the still more ruthless "vomito" on the plains of Mexico.

A correspondent in a letter dated Mexico May 27th, writes as follows:—

"The chief difficulty of the task which the French have engaged in is the moral, rather than the material strength of the Government; and that such should be the case, they have only themselves to blame. Had they been willing to adopt a more just and moderate line of policy, they might have had the co-operation of England and Spain in carrying it out,—a course of action which, by leaving the Mexicans no room for complaint, would have weakened their hands had they opposed it. But now the case is different. The entire Liberal party feels, and dispassionate foreigners admit, that the war waged by the French can no longer be regarded as a disinterested service rendered to humanity, with the object of putting an end to insecurity and violence, but has assumed the character of a conspiracy to overbear liberal opinions, and restore and prop up an intolerant Conservatism.

"And is such a design to be regarded with complacency by England, the United States, and other liberal countries? The state of affairs in Mexico is not such as to justify any such wide departure from the received principle of non-intervention. The Conservatives have not become a minority by such an unrighteous and arbitrary exercise of power as to justify foreign interference on the plea of restoring them to their rightful position. Foreign intervention would have been right, and was, indeed, necessary to put an end to that state of civil war which had become a chronic and wasting evil, and to prevent the development of conflicting principles by other than legitimate means; but it is altogether a perversion of such interference to restore by force of arms an effete minority. It is unjust in principle, and will be ruinous in practice; for all that can be accomplished, even by the vast power of France, is such a compulsory subjugation of the country as will end in a disastrous rebound as soon as the external pressure is removed.

"But there is still an opportunity for the French Emperor to retrace his steps. The Mexican Government is still ready to admit such a measure of foreign intervention as may be needful to afford a sufficient guarantee for the liquidation of claims and the security of life and property; the stain contracted by the French arms before Puebla has been amply wiped out by their success at Barranca Seca. England, Spain, the United States, all recognise the present Government of Mexico; and the two first, indeed, have protested, more eloquently than by words, against the unwarrantable procedure of their late ally. Let the Emperor, then, reconsider his policy before he is more deeply committed, and so far modify his plans as to cooperate again with England in such a course as consists with strict honour and justice, and is much better calculated than his present schemes to restore Mexico to that pitch of prosperity which her exhaustless resources entitle her to aspire to."

INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST.

(*By Electric Telegraph.*)

NEWS FROM CHINA.

GALLE, 30*th July*, 10-45 A.M.

ARRIVED, Steamer *Emeu* from Hongkong 12th, Singapore 21sst, and Pinang 23rd July.

With regard to the rebels there is little to report for the last fortnight.

The country around Shanghai is quiet at present.

The allied forces have returned within their lines, after having established strong outposts at a distance of twelve miles from Shanghai.

In Hongkong the investigation into the great opium swindle is still going on.

From Ningpo and the other ports on the South there is no particular news.

Sir Hercules Robinson, Governor of Hongkong, goes home by the present mail.

COMMERCIAL.

Opium at Hongkong,—Market continues very dull, and deliveries are small.

Patna 650 dlrs.
Benares 635 dlrs.
Malwa 705 dlrs.

Opium at Shanghai on 3rd July:—Prices have further receded with moderate transactions in Malwa.

Patna 480 taels.
Malwa 550 taels.

Exchange at Hongkong has further advanced:—On London, Bank Bills, four shillings seven pence and two farthings.

First Class Private, four shillings seven pence and three farthings.

India, two hundred thirty rupees.

Exchange at Shanghai:—On London, Bank Bills, six shillings four pence and one farthing.

Bombay three hundred and ten Rupees.

Cotton at Canton, Bombay, in better demand and moderate sales have been made.

Sales 1,180 bales.
Stock 13,007 bales.

Old good to fine, taels eleven-three to eleven-seven.

Medium to good, ten-eight to eleven-two.

Common, ten-four to ten-seven.

New good to fine, taels twelve one to twelve six.

Medium to good, eleven six to twelve.

Common, eleven to eleven five.

Rice Bengal, two dollars ten to twenty cents per picul.

LOCAL.

THE ordinary Monthly Meeting of the Medical and Physical Society will be held in the Library of the Grant Medical College, on Saturday next, the 2nd August, at 4 o'clock P.M., when the following will be brought forward:—

1. Notes on the Topographical Features of the Country between Kurrachee and Guadev. By Assistant Surgeon J. Lalor, B.A., 2nd Regiment Sinde Horse.

2. The Sanitary Condition of Hill Stations, with especial reference to Mount Aboo, &c. By Assistant Surgeon W. J. Moore, M.D., late Medical Officer in charge.

G. I. P. R.—Many of the stations and station houses on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway are already too small for the passengers and traffic gathering round them. How much must the inconvenience thus occasioned increase with the increase of traffic. But what little accommodation now exists, is withheld from the public much more than need be. For instance, at Tannah, the other day, up to within a very short time of a train for Bombay being due there, and arriving as it did true to time, a large number of intending passengers were kept outside the station in the midst of heavy rain, merely because it was not the pleasure of the station master to open the doors and let them have such shelter as the station and waiting-rooms now afford. On the arrival of a gentleman who announced himself to the station master as a first class passenger, and complained of this arrangement, he was admitted inside. But really some humanity towards second and even third class passengers would not be misplaced; particularly when it would not cost anything. We hope to see an improvement in this respect, the next time "our own" is at Tannah, which is very likely to be to-morrow.

THE BUGGIES AGAIN.—As we predicted some time ago, the buggy nuisance is again in full force. That portion of the public who are obliged to use these wretched conveyances are entirely at the mercy of the buggy-wallahs. Not only are the buggies and the horses incomparably worse than when we first called public attention to them, but the drivers are much more extortionate and insolent than they were previously. If any of our readers doubt the truth of our assertions, and this remark can apply only to such as keep their own conveyances, let them get into a buggy and try for themselves. A Sunday or two ago, a man, when coming from church, was obliged to get into no less than three buggies before he could succeed in inducing the driver to take him where he desired to go. Should you be unfortunate enough to require to be driven, late at night, to the neighbourhood of Upper Colaba, you will be more than ordinarily fortunate if you can induce one to take you. The first question these fellows put to you, at any time is, where do you want to go? This is a very reasonable demand, if the enquiry was put with the legitimate object of knowing where you wanted to go that they might drive you to the place indicated; but that is not their object. Their object is to know where you want to be driven to, so that they may judge whether it will suit them to take you or not. If they do not want to go there, then their horse is tired, and its not in their way, or near their home, or some other equally plausible excuse, and neither threat nor entreaty will induce them to take you. The public have their remedy against this state of things. Oh, yes, we are perfectly aware of that, at least we know that there is a prescribed course to pursue. You must tender them the exact fare, but you must mind and be very particular that it is the *exact* fare, to which they are entitled for driving you to the locality named, and in the event of their refusing to take it, summon them before the Magistrate, who will, if the complaint is proved, mulct them in a penalty of a few rupees. The Magistrates are always ready and willing to mete out justice in these cases, but the penalty which they have the power to inflict is not sufficiently heavy to check this evil. The powers of the Magistrates should be extended, they should be invested with discretionary powers either to inflict much heavier fines, or in the event of a continued repetition of the offence, to suspend or take away their license altogether. We are convinced that such powers would not be too stringent, for it must be remembered that desperate maladies, require desperate remedies.

WEATHER REPORT.

At 9 A.M., *July 30th*, 1862.

BROACH.—S. W. cloudy. Ther. 78.
BULSAR.—S. W. light.
CANNANORE.—S. W. cloudy.
COCHIN.—Cloudy. Ther. 79.
GALLE.—Light winds and fine day. Ther. 80.
GOA.— light W. N. W.
KOLAPORE.—S. W. light cloudy.
MADRAS.—S. W. Ther. 84.
PAUMBEN.—Cloudy. Ther. 86.
SURAT.—S. W. rainy.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

For the fortnight ending 15*th July.*

AHMEDABAD.—Rain fell plentifully throughout the districts. The plants are thriving and the ryots are busily engaged in different parts of the collectorate in sowing jowaree, mutt, moong, cotton, &c., More rain is necessary in the Jetulpoor districts for the transplantation of rice.

There has been a severe outbreak of cholera at Puranty, with this exception the health of the population is good and the cattle free from disease.

BELGAUM.—Pretty good fall of rain in Padshapoor and Beedee. The rice crop is good with exception of a few localities, where it is rotted by excessive moisture. Sugar-cane, jowaree, and other inferior crops are doing well. The seed sown during the last fortnight has come up a little.

The state of the public health is good with the exception of a slight prevalence of cholera in Padshapoor, Bagulcote, Hoongoond, Uthnee, and Tasgaum.

In Sumpgaum, Purusghur, Hoongoond, and Tasgaum there has been a slight fall of rain. The crops are, however, doing well, but rain is much wanted for their due preservation and growth. In the Ilkul Mahal there was no rain at all.

In Chikoree, Bagulkote, Badamee, Gokak, and Uthnee there was very little rain. The moongaree and other crops in some places where there is sufficient moisture are good; in other places they are withering for want of it. In Gokak the crops have been damaged to some extent by locusts. A large portion of land in Uthnee and other places remains to be sown owing to the unfavourableness of the season. Rain is very much needed.

BOMBAY POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT POLICE OFFICE.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH.

(BEFORE W. CRAWFORD, ESQ.)

AN ATTEMPT TO STEAL RS. 12,370.—Babajee Tookaram was charged with attempting to steal notes of the value of Rs. 12,355 and in cash 15 rupees from the pocket of Mooljee Visram on the 27th June last.

This case has been before the Magistrate since the 28th June at different times.

Mooljee Visram said,—I am a dealer in cotton, and live near Cheeraz Bazaar. On the 27th June last, I was in Colbhat Lane. Heerjee Husraz was with me at that time. I had in my pocket Rs. 12,370. The prisoner assaulted and wanted to rob me. He put his hand into my pocket and caught hold of the money. I held his hand in my pocket. I then delivered him over to the police.

Cross-examined.—The Police sepoy was within fifty or sixty paces of me when he put his hand into my pocket. His hand was in my pocket until the Police sepoy came up. It was his left hand. I told Mr. Bell, European constable that I had valuables in my pocket, but did not show him the Bank notes. I was confused at the time. Mr. Bell gave my name to the prisoner and his to me, telling me to go and summons him. The prisoner gave me three or four blows and then put his hand into my pocket. I was then struck with fists and my turban knocked off. Four or five persons assaulted me. I got money at about 9 o'clock at night from a box in my warehouse.

Re-examined by Mr. Hore.—I produce my cash book, this entry (indicated) is in the handwriting of my Mehta, "Balance Rs. 12,498-4-0, 4½ docras 8 Rs. by Wadda 15 Rs. for Umbrella, 26 Rs. for a Vessel, 5 annas for Appa, 4 annas to Wittoba. Deficient 2 Rs. 10 Rs. by Ganjee. Total Rs. 12,559-13.

Several other witnesses were then examined and amongst them Gunnoo Narrayan who said,—I am a writer and live in Colbhat Lane. On the day in question I saw the prisoner assault and attempt to rob the prosecutor, he struck him several blows with his fist about the chest. There were other persons with him, they also assaulted the prosecutor. An alarm was raised and a sepoy came. I was about seven or eight yards off, near my own door. I saw the prisoner put his hand in prosecutor's pocket and saw him taken into custody with his hand still in prosecutor's pocket.

Appa Cannoo, a Police sepoy No. 631 corroborated the testimony of the last witness, and the prosecutor so far as finding the prisoner's hand in the pocket of the prosecutor, and of taking him into custody.

Heerja Hemraj also corroborated the evidence of the prosecutor and of the other witness.

His Worship postponed the further hearing of the case, and remanded the prisoner until Friday next.

(BEFORE N. W. OLIVER, ESQ.)

THEFT.—Sullaman Ahmed, the Arab who was brought up on the previous day on two separate charges of theft, was again placed at the bar, charged with stealing a picture and a neck-tie of the value of Rs. 5-8-0 the property of Mr. Thomas Thompson Hopkins.

From the evidence of the prosecutor it appeared that about seven weeks ago, while he was residing with Mr. Baxter, he left the picture in his coat pocket, and the neck-tie hanging on the top of the coat, near the door, inside the room. On the following morning he missed the coat and the other articles. He did not see them again until now. The neck-tie and picture, now produced, were the same that were missing, and belonged to him.

Ali Ahmed, Police Sepoy No. 282 stated, that he found the articles, now produced in the house of the prisoner while searching for articles in another case of alleged robbery. An extensive robbery had been committed of property of the value of Rs. 330, and the circumstances were under investigation before the Magistrate at the Mazagon Police Office.

His Worship said, that at present the cases under investigation only amounted to the prisoner having stolen property in his possession, and as another and more extensive robbery was under investigation at Mazagon, in which prisoner was implicated, he would remand these cases pending enquiries in the case under investigation at Mazagon.

EUROPEAN VAGRANCY.—Nicholas Thompson was charged with begging for alms in the streets at Dhobee Talao, on the 29th instant.

Mr. William Barnes, European Police Constable, said, about six o'clock on Tuesday evening the prisoner came and asked me and Mr. Burrit for an anna, saying he was hungry and had nothing to eat. I then took him in custody, Mr. Forjett having ordered me to take up anybody that was begging. Mr. Forjett desired me to say that prisoner had been turned out of the Sailors' Home for misconduct.

The prisoner said.—That was the first time I ever asked anybody for money, and I *was* hungry when I asked for it. I haven't eat anything since the day before yesterday. I can't get a ship. I was a petty officer in the Indian Navy.

His Worship, after making some enquiry of the Police as to the circumstance of the prisoner having been turned out of the Sailors' Home, sent for Mr. Avron, the Superintendent of that Institution.

Mr. Henry Avron said,—I am Superintendent of the Sailors' Home. I admitted prisoner in the Sailors' Home on the 1st March by order of Commodore Wellesley. The prisoner was lately a seaman in the Indian Navy. On the 10th April he was discharged from the Home for being drunk. He made a disturbance once. He was afterwards sent to the Home by Mr. Forjett in May last, I did not admit him, but sent him on board the *Beechworth* to work.

His Worship told the prisoner that he was liable to be imprisoned in the House of Correction for a month with hard labour for begging in the public streets. His Worship then asked the prisoner if he would promise to behave himself and to get a ship if he sent him to the Home again.

The prisoner said that he would, he was willing to work his passage to China, but he did not like to go home without money.

His Worship then ordered the prisoner to be discharged and very considerately sent him to the Home for seven days.

CHOLERA IN THE HARBOUR.—Thomas Howel and fifteen other seamen were charged with wilful disobedience of lawful commands in refusing to do duty on board the ship *Wyeestaler*.

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Captain Arthur Hawkins said, that the prisoners were all articled seamen of the ship. On Tuesday morning and again on Wednesday morning they all refused to do duty. There had been sickness on board, dysentry and a case or two of cholera. Three cases all fatal have occurred. The men had all behaved well previously.

The prisoners said, there had been sickness on board. Three men died since Friday last. One of the prisoners said that he was willing to forfeit a week's board to let him stop on shore until the ship was properly cleaned. The remainder of the men said the same.

His Worship advised the Captain to sanction this arrangement.

The Captain objected to that arrangement and said that his life was as valuable as theirs and he did not see why he should remain on board to get the ship cleaned for them when they ought to do it themselves.

His Worship said, it was the custom on board men-of-war when there was sickness like this to send the men on shore. As a matter of humanity the men should be allowed to come on shore. His Worship added that he could not under the circumstances punish the men; for it was not unnatural for good men to take alarm. He was of opinion that the men should not be forced one way or the other.

His Worship then suggested that the whole of the men should go to the Sailors' Home for two days pending the purifying the ship, and that a Medical officer should be sent for by the Captain for the purpose of inspecting the ship and certifying when she was properly cleaned.

The Captain agreed to this arrangement, and the men were discharged and sent to the Sailors' Home.

CHARGE OF STEALING POSTAGE STAMPS.—Balchrustna Baloo sepoy employed in the Firm of Messrs. Treacher and Co. was charged with defrauding them by taking the stamps off letters whilst in his charge for the purpose of posting them.

Mr. Warburton Parfitt said that he was an accountant in the firm of Messrs. Treacher and Co. The prisoner was employed in that firm as a sepoy. It was part of his duty to take letters to post. Three letters (produced) were received from the Post Office having been insufficiently stamped.

Sebastian Periera, a clerk in the employ of the firm stated, that he gave the prisoner three letters to post, and also gave him the stamps to put on them. Witness was positive that the stamps were put on the letters, there was an half anna stamp placed on each of them and the prisoner was seen to leave with them for the post. The stamps appear to have been removed from the letters.

A Clerk in the General Post Office stated that he found the letters in the receiving box and they appeared to have had stamps on them but the stamps had been removed, they bore the marks of the gum on them.

Mr Reid, Police Constable, proved having taken the prisoner into custody on the charge.

Prisoner in his defence said that tickets were given to him to put on the letters, which he did and then took them to the post. He was told to come back quickly which he did.

His Worship discharged the prisoner as he did not consider that there was sufficient evidence to convict him.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT.—PLEA SIDE.

List of Causes for Trial this day.

EXPARTE CAUSE.

Davidass Purshotum *vs.* Nurrotumdass Hurlochund and another.

DEFENDED CAUSES.

22 Henry Gamble, Official Assignee, &c. *vs.*, Juggonnath Jaytroop. (Part heard.)

11 Doe on the demise of Eswadabae widow, &c. *vs.* Roe afterwards Vowbae widow, &c.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.—WEDNESDAY, JULY 30TH

(BEFORE N. SPENCER ESQ.)

Frederick MacWilliam vs. Raja Roopa.

Mr. Barton appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Leggett, for the defendant.

NEGLIGENCE.—The summons charged the defendant with having on the 2nd of June last driven his cart and bullocks along the public road in so negligent and careless a manner that the axle of the cart came into contact with the splinter bar and springs of plaintiff's shigram to his damage of Rs. 100.

The defendant, who is a Marwaree pawn-broker, pleaded non-liability on the ground that he was the mortgagee and not the owner of the cart, and that the driver was not his servant, but that of the mortgager Ranoo.

The plaintiff is an Assistant in the Agra Bank, and the accident happened to his shigram on the 2nd of June last, at a little after ten in the morning while he was coming from Colaba to the Fort. The bullock cart No. 795 which was being driven furiously by a Hindoo named Crustna on the wrong side of the road came into collision with the shigram and injured it in several places. The cart-driver was prosecuted at the Police office and fined Rs. 20 for negligence. For the damages sustained by the plaintiff he was referred by the Magistrate to the Small Cause Court, and he estimated them at Rs. 100, including the hire of another conveyance engaged by him during the time the shigram was under repair. The plaintiff then ascertained from the Municipal Collector's Office the name of the owner of the cart. It was discovered that the cart was registered in the Collector's Books in the name of the defendant as the owner and who was treated so, he having paid the registry fee. A demand was consequently made by plaintiff upon the defendant for damages, whereupon the latter called upon Mr. Forjett to intercede for him and get the matter settled. In company with a clerk given by Mr. Forjett, defendant proceeded to the Agra Bank and made an offer of Rs. 100 to the plaintiff in consideration of the damages sustained by him, but as he did not tender the money in cash, but offered to give a promissory note for the amount, plaintiff declined to accept it.

For the defence the mortgage bond was put in, and it was contended that the defendant was not the owner, and therefore he had no control over the driver at the time he was driving. With respect to the damages it was urged that they were too remote, and that according to the recent decisions of this Court, the hire of another conveyance was not allowable.

For the plaintiff, it was argued that defendant by his own act had assumed the ownership of the cart,—that by registering his name as the owner and by making an offer of Rs. 100 to settle the matter, he undertook the liability attached to the cart. With respect to the question of damages, Mr. Barton cited a passage from Addision on Wrongs, page 264, laying down that in cases of injuries to chattels from negligence the measure of damages is the actual deterioration in the value of the chattel, and if the owner has been deprived of the use of the chattel, and has been obliged to hire another chattel, and been put to expense and has sustained special damages which is the natural and necessary result of the wrongful act, such damages are recoverable, if claimed in plaintiff's declaration.

His HONOR in giving judgment remarked that the question of the non-responsibility of the mortgage did not arise in this case, inasmuch as the defendant had assumed himself to be the owner and had undertaken liability to make good the damages since the disappearance of the mortgager from Bombay. The only question was of damages actually sustained by plaintiff, and His Honor allowed him Rs. 50 and costs thereon.—*Verdict for plaintiff for Rs. 50 and costs thereon.*

VERNACULAR EDUCATION IN BENGAL.

(From the Calcutta Gazette.)

FROM W. S. SETON-KARR, ESQ., Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to W. GREY ESQ., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, dated the 19th October 1860.

I AM directed, with reference to your several letters noted in the margin, to forward the views of the Lieutenant-Governor on the subject of providing cheap Schools for the masses, and of improving and extending Vernacular Education generally.

21st of January 1859.
17th of May "
15th of August "
17th of October "
(Docket) 16th of December "
21st of February 1860.

2. The Lieutenant-Governor has referred to Lord Stanley's Despatch on the subject of Education generally, which was received after the first of your letters under acknowledgment had been forwarded, and in which various important points connected with Education are discussed; but the present communication will be confined to an exposition of his views regarding Vernacular Education for the lower classes, and to the question of the Funds from which such Education must be supplied. The Lieutenant-Governor, in pursuance of the instructions contained in your letter of the 17th of May 1859, has consulted, on this important subject, not only the Officials of the Educational Department, but several other Gentlemen, Europeans and Natives, who have either had practical experience in dealing with Village Schools, or have always shewn an interest in the elevation and well-being of the ryots. The information given by the above Gentlemen, whose names are entered in the margin, is herewith forwarded, and aided by their opinions, as well as by a consideration of the means hitherto employed for this object, the Lieutenant-Governor is now enabled to explain the plan which he recommends for the attainment of the object in view.

W. S. Seton-Karr, Esquire.
Dr. F. J. Mouat.
G. Smith, Esquire.
N. P. Pogose, Esquire.
R. Hand, Esquire.
Revd. W. Kay.
" J. Long.
" T. Sandys.
" J. Ogilvie.
" B. Geidt.
" K. M. Banerjea.
Rajah Radakant Deb Bahadoor.
" Prosunno Nath Roy Bahadoor.
" Suttochurn Ghosal.
" Suttochunder Roy.
Rai Prosunno Narain Deb.
Baboo Issurchunder Surma.
" Rommanath Tagore.
" Prosunno Coomar Ghose.
" Peary Chand Mitra.
" Ramchurn Sircar.
" Debendernath Tagore.
" Issurchunder Ghosal.
" Shibchunder Deb.
Moonshee Ameer Ally.

3. The Lieutenant-Governor clearly understands the intention of the Government of India, and of the Home Government, to be, that Grants-in-aid are not to be applied to the extension or support of purely indigenous Vernacular Schools, but are to be reserved for English Schools, for Anglo-Vernacular Schools, and for Vernacular Schools of a comparatively high order. The present object then is to devise some scheme for the instruction of the lower agricultural classes which may be tried at once experimentally, but shall be capable of easy extension; and be not ill adapted to any existing system; suitable to the wants of the people; not calculated to offend their prejudices; and, above all, which shall not be attended with inordinate expense, not only at first, but when developed to its fullest extent.

4. Bearing this in mind, the Lieutenant-Governor has come to the conclusion that our best chance of success lies in basing a new scheme on the indigenous Schools already existing throughout the Districts of Bengal, and, indeed to be found, more or less, in every part of India. He has fully considered everything that can be said, and that has been said, to the disparagement of these primitive Institutions. The poor appearance of the Sheds used as School-houses; the ignorance, obstinacy, and prejudice of the Gurus who preside over them; the almost total want of School Books; the very humble character of the instruction generally imparted, and the poverty of the Scholars have not been overlooked. But if we are to convey instruction of any kind to the lower orders we must not, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks affect to disregard the kind of instruction that the people have hitherto sought and approved. All attempts made to reach the mere Agriculturist, however, praiseworthy, and by whatever amount of talent and energy supported, must fail whatever they are not in unison with the habits and feelings of the people. The kind of instruction which the people naturally desire must not be forgotten. The aid of the Village School Masters must be invoked. The possibility of elevating and improving both the Schools, and the race of School Masters, should not be hastily disregarded. Any scheme involving the abolition of all existing Village Schools, and the depravation of all the School Masters, must create for itself obstacles that may be insurmountable.

5. The ground-work of the plan which the Lieutenant-Governor contemplates must, therefore, be the present indigenous Schools. That they exist in numbers, in Lower Bengal especially, is unquestionable. Mr. Long estimates that in Bengal alone there are 30,000 Village Gurus, and indeed all persons who have been consulted, at any time when the question of Vernacular Education has been under consideration, from the time of Mr. Adam downwards, however they might differ as to the possibility of improvement, have had no doubt as to their existence, or as to their numbers. The Lieutenant-Governor, then, approving only of a scheme which shall openly recognize the existence and utility of these Institutions, would set about this recognition in the following manner.

6. Lists of every Village School in each Zillah that may be included in the scene of operations should be prepared by the Education Department in communication with the District Officers. The Inspector, aided by Deputy Inspectors, should then proceed to make his selection of those Schools which he may think most important and most capable of improvement. In doing this he would naturally be guided partly by personal, and partly by local considerations. In this selection much will depend on the judgment and tact of the Inspecting Officer.

7. When the requisite number of Schools shall have been selected, the Inspector must endeavor to induce the Gurus, or the Proprietors and Supporters of the Schools, who are often Talookdars and middlemen, to submit to periodical inspection. To this end the Lieutenant-Governor would not propose that any pledge should be demanded, from either School Masters or Proprietors, as to the repairs of the School-house, or the number of Scholars; or that any weekly or monthly Returns of Statements of any kind should be forwarded to the Inspectors. This Officer, before admitting the School on his List, must take care to satisfy himself that there is a School-house in existence, and that it has a fair daily attendance of Scholars; also that the Master is willing to receive the support of Government. The erection and repairs of the School-house being left to the inhabitants, the Teacher would be chiefly remunerated, as he is now, by the fees of the Scholars. In this way the cost of the institution of the School, and the greater part of the expense of its maintenance, being still defrayed by the people of the neighbourhood, the scheme, even when fully developed, need not be impracticable from its costliness. But, in order to enlist the sympathies of the Teacher, and to overcome his prejudices, as well as to raise the character of the Institution, the following means are suggested:—Books should be supplied to the Schools at a very low price. These Books should contain, in a compact from, all that has hitherto been taught at such places by Dictation, namely, Arithmetic, Agricultural and Commercial Accounts, Forms of Agreements, Quittances of Rents, Bonds, &c., and even models of the complimentary or formal letters which inferiors constantly address to their superiors. The Lieutenant-Governor does not feel warranted in despising this last kind of instruction, because it is not conveyed to the son of an English Peasant. It is sufficient for our purpose that such instruction has been imparted in India for generations. The above course will enable any lad of ordinary intelligence to read and write correctly, and to see that he is not cheated in his Accounts by the Mahajun or the Agent of the Zemindar. A Book of this kind has been in use in some Schools near Calcutta; and, as being in every way suited for the purpose, should be largely supplied to other similar Schools.

8. On this rude and primitive foundation the Lieutenant-Governor would build a structure of a better kind, taking great care, however, that the higher and better instruction offered should not be too much in advance of the requirements of the people. He would rigidly exclude all attempts at English Instruction; or at imparting to Bengal Village Boys information which can in their case serve no purpose but to puzzle their heads with strange names and foreign ideas. He would restrict the improved course to the measurement of land; to some short Bengali Grammar of the simplest kind; and to the very first Elements of Geography, and of Indian History. If the sons of Ryots, in addition to the present course of Village Instruction, can be induced to read Books of instruction and amusement (which must be for the most part written for the purpose); to write with neatness on leaves or paper; to measure their own lands correctly; and to know a little about the existence of other Countries and the history and condition of their own, with the prospect of a better Education for their sons, a great step will have been made.

9. When the selection of certain Schools has been made, and when it has been formally announced that the course of instruction shall not be hastily changed, and shall be supplied with the mechanical aids of which it has hitherto been destitute, it will still be necessary to secure the co-operation of the Guru. But, to this end, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks that any compulsory examination, which some Gentlemen have recommended to be forced on such persons, would defeat the object which we have in view. It is useless to expect that the ordinary race of Village Teachers would submit to any ordeal of the kind. All that can be done is, by conference, by judicious advance, and by holding out hopes of reward to stimulate the best men of the class to greater exertion, and to lead them to adopt an improved course of study. This, it must be conceded, is the one difficulty of the scheme. But it does not seem an insurmountable difficulty. When a certain number of Gurus shall have been induced to adopt the improved system, the feeling of the people will be so much in favor of it as to force it upon the remainder, or to drive them out of employment.

10. It is here, of course, that the substantial aid of Government must come in, and there can be no inducement so powerful as a payment of a reward in cash. The Lieutenant-Governor would take care that these rewards should be quite distinct from any system of Grants-in-aid. They would be distributed within a fixed limit by the Inspector on his being satisfied that the School had been well attended by Scholars, who had passed a fair examination in the subjects to which it is proposed in this letter to limit the Education of the Ryot. In this way the minute Returns, the lengthy Statements, and the constant supervision necessary in the system of Grants-in-aid, and noticed as prejudicial by Dr. Mouat in his letter of the 20th of August 1859, would be quite unnecessary; while, on the other hand, care must be taken that rewards are not given for mere musters of Boys collected together to make a good shew. Visits should take place only as often as is necessary for a fair knowledge of what is going on. We know that, when the inhabitants want a School, they will maintain one; if the son of an Agriculturist wishes to learn anything at all, he will attend such a School; and if the Guru is capable of teaching anything at all, he will find Scholars. It is to the improvement of such Schools, when brought into existence by the voluntary act of the inhabitants, that the State must look, the reward given to the Guru need in no case exceed half the fees which he receives from his Scholars, or say a sum of Rupees 30 or Rupees 36 a year; and often it need not amount to so much. Taking the average of a Teacher's earnings at 5 Rs. a month, the sum spent in rewards to each School Master would not on an average exceed 30 Rupees a year, and the Lieutenant-Governor believes that the prospect of such a sum would stimulate all but the most apathetic and bigotted Teachers. If any Guru proves impervious to advice, encouragement, or the hope of reward, or having promised largely fails to fulfil his promises, he will at once be struck off the Government Lists. But if, by advice, conciliatory treatment, Books and substantial rewards, even a dozen Schools were led to adopt a better and higher kind of instruction in any one Zillah, the latent energies of neighbouring School Masters would in time be excited, and if a scheme so based should once gain a secured footing, there might eventually, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, be no limit to the extension of Vernacular Education, except the wants of the people.

11. The Lieutenant-Governor has no objection to see a few Vernacular Schools established by Government to serve as models to the indigenous Schools. He thinks that about half a dozen of these should be established in each District on the scale to be explained hereafter; but he would avoid the error of establishing them at the Sudder Stations, or even necessarily at the Stations of Sub-Divisions. These places have been sometimes selected under the idea that supervision could there be most readily exercised. This is true; but the tendency of the Native servants of Government, whose sons mostly frequent Schools at such places, is to wish for English Education, and Vernacular Schools so situated might not attract the class of Scholars for whose benefit the present scheme is intended. The places selected for the model Schools to be established by Government should be, not Bazars, but thickly populated rural Villages, inhabited partly by Artizans, but mainly by Agriculturists of rather the better class. The things taught in the Government Institutions should be absolutely identical with those taught in the indigenous institution. The house will be better built, and the Teachers better educated and better paid, and Books and writing materials will from the first take the place of Dictation and scribbling on sand. Of course such Schools cannot be established at the cost of 50 Rupees a year, which sum, by the plan now under discussion, it is proposed shall be the limit of expense for all purposes in each purely Village School. The Government would have to build the School-house and to keep it in repair, and the salary of the Head Teacher, who might be available for the occasional inspection and examination of other Schools could not be fixed at less than 20 Rupees a month: this sum to be paid exclusive of the fees which should be demanded from the Scholars at the monthly rate of one anna or two annas a head. Books must be supplied at a very trifling cost as to the other Schools previously in existence.

12. The arrangements being approved for the supervision of the indigenous, and for the establishment of Government Schools to serve as models, there remains for consideration the staff by which the Schools are to be selected, supervised, and, in some degree, controlled. For this it would be necessary to have a staff of Deputy Inspectors. But as repeated visits and constant supervision by such Inspectors do not form a part of the present proposal it would be possible, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, to have the work performed by a moderate number of such Officers. Taking the scale of indigenous Schools to be visited, at 100 per Zillah at first, and each School to require visits not much more than once a quarter, there would be 400 visits to be performed annually. To do justice to this number not less than four Deputy Inspectors would be required, who would each have twenty-five Schools to look after in his own Circle. The Deputy Inspectors might reside near the Model Schools, and bestow a close attention to their improvement at such times as they were not going the round of the Villages. Institutions wholly supported by Government obviously demand, and can endure, a more strict superintendence than independent Institutions presided over by Gurus self-erected, or chosen and paid by the Talookdars and Ryots; and one main object of the plan which the Lieutenant-Governor is now proposing is, that the retention of the indigenous Schools on the Government List should depend not on minute control, but on the results shewn at each Examination.

13. The expense of this scheme would be as follows:—The Lieutenant-Governor will take the number of 100 Schools, with six Model Schools, and their necessary staff, as one suitable for an experiment, and capable of being enlarged by doubling, or trebling, or quadrupling the scale of the whole expenditure; thus 100 indigenous Schools in each District, costing Rupees 50 a year in all, would amount to Rupees 5,000 a year. The Model Schools could not be supported at a less cost than Rs. 30 a month, including the salary of the Head Teacher fixed at Rupees 20, or Rupees 360 a year. The salaries of the Deputy Inspectors must be liberal to secure the salaries of men of independence, honesty, and energy; and the Lieutenant-Governor does not think that qualified persons could be secured for less than 100 Rupees a month, including travelling allowances. Thus the whole expense for one District would be as follows:—

	Month.	Year.
100 Indigenous Schools	0	5,000
Six Model Schools, each at Rs. 30 a month	180	2,160
Four Sub-Inspectors, at Rs. 100 a month each	400	4,800
		11,960
Total in round numbers, Rupees		12,000

14. It is by no means the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend that the support of the State should be limited to one hundred Schools, in a District, with half a dozen Model Schools and a corresponding staff of Inspecting Officers. The above is taken as a fair proportion to start with on a reasonable scale of expenditure worthy of being tested, and should the plan succeed it will be a mere question of money whether the numbers, as before stated, should not be double, trebled, quadrupled, or still more largely multiplied. If the time should arrive when we could shew* one thousand Village Schools to a District aided by Government, and affording the Agriculturists a simple and practical Education, commensurate with their wants, the State, in such a case, might be held to have fairly done its duty by a neglected portion of its subjects.

15. The above plan has already been tried in some of the Districts of Bengal to a very limited extent, and it is now under trial in Assam.

16. Another plan of dealing with indigenous Schools has been tried by Mr. Woodrow, the Inspector for East Bengal. Its basis of operations is partly the same as that of the plan above recommended. The Village Schools, with their primitive instruction, are taken as they are found. The difference is in the treatment of the Schools and of the Masters.

17. Mr. Woodrow selects three Village Schools within a Circle of two or three miles of each other. To these three Schools one Pundit is attached by Government, who receives a salary of 15 Rupees a month, and who visits each of the three Schools once a week, spending two days at each School. It is the business of the Pundit to prevail on the Village Guru to adopt an improved course of instruction, and to shew him practically the details of the course. For this end money is freely spent in rewards to such Gurus as consent to enter on a new system, and these rewards are of course exclusive of the salaries of the Pundits. It often happens that of the three Schools one assumes a marked superiority over the other two, and when this result takes place, and the inhabitants exhibit an anxiety for a permanent Teacher to supplant the Guru, the Pundit is then appointed to be their Teacher on a salary not of 15 but of 10 Rupees, the difference being made up to him by the fees of the Scholars, and the School thus becomes in every respect a Vernacular School wholly maintained by Government. This experiment, as tried by Mr. Woodrow, already embraces in round numbers 200 Schools in an aggregate of three or four Districts. The cost of each of the three Schools, to which the Pundit's salary is chargeable, has been *hitherto* 6 Rupees, *i. e.*, 5 Rupees salary and one Rupee for rewards, and the cost of any one School, when fairly converted into a Government School, could not be taken at less than 15 Rupees, *i. e.*, 10 Rupees salary and 5 Rupees incidental expenses.

18. The expense of this plan when fully developed seems to the Lieutenant-Governor to be excessive, for the cost of each School, when perfect would be Rupees 180 a year. A District of ordinary size contains about 5,000 Villages, and one School to five villages is a fair allowance. The ultimate expense then in such a District would be Rupees 1,80,000 a year, besides the cost of Model Schools and Inspectors. By the plan recommended the amount for the Village School *only* would not exceed Rupees 50,000.

19. It is not the intention of the Lieutenant-Governor to recommend Normal Schools for Teachers as part of this scheme, because he thinks that no Normal School other than a Provincial one for each District would ever supply, to the fullest extent, requisite Teachers for the lower class of Schools. It would be unreasonable to expect any Teacher brought up in a Normal School at Calcutta or Hooghly to proceed to teach Scholars in the Province of Cuttack, or the Division of Dacca, on such a moderate salary as must be assigned to Teachers of Schools in those localities. The Teachers for each District must be furnished in and by the District, and in this view the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it unnecessary to make a District Normal School for Teachers in Village Schools a part of his scheme. For the purely Vernacular Schools contemplated by this project we ought to look to the Model Vernacular Schools proposed to be established. If the support extended to the Native Village Schools should result in success, that success will immediately raise the character of the Schools and of the indigenous Teachers, and will call forth fresh Teachers as a natural consequence, and thus we shall attain our object.

20. The experiment may be tried at any time in some of the populous Districts of Lower Bengal when the money is available. The Lieutenant-Governor thinks that it would be wise to commence not with the most civilized parts of the 24-Pergunnahs, Baraset, or Hooghly, where the cry of the inhabitants is for an English Education as tending to employ and preferment, or, at any rate, not with the portions of those Districts in the vicinity of Calcutta, but rather with more distant Zillahs almost equal in population but not so constantly brought into contact with the advantages of civilization.

21. Considering the new schemes of taxation now being everywhere introduced, the Lieutenant-Governor is opposed to any attempt to impose any special cess for any Educational purpose. By the present scheme the people pay for the chief cost of Vernacular Schools. The aid to be given by Government may fairly come from the General Revenues.

22. The main features of the scheme now recommended seem to have the merits of simplicity, cheapness, and facility for indefinite extension. Several of them are recommended by the united judgment of experienced Gentlemen of different professions, European and native. There are difficulties in all plans; but whatever difficulties there are in this plan; it is believed that they are not more than can be surmounted by the known fact, ability, and earnestness of those to whose hands its execution would be entrusted.

* NOTE.—The number of Villages in a large District is about 5,000; this would give one School to every five Villages.

From W. GREY, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, to E. H. LUSHINGTON, Esq. Secretary to the Government of Bengal, dated the 21st September 1861.

With reference to the Resolutions of the Governor-General in Council, dated the 11th July 1859, by which information was called for on the points connected with Education noticed in the Despatch of the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State, No. 4 of 1859, and to the several Reports received in reply thereto, I am directed by the Governor-General in Council to request that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor will cause the Education Budget for Bengal for the year 1862-63 to be prepared upon the basis of the arrangements proposed in the Report submitted by the Government of Bengal for the extension of Educational measures in the Lower Provinces.

2. It is not probable, indeed, that it will be in the power of the Government of India to assign the whole of the amount which may be thus asked for; but when all the Budgets have been received, and the Financial Department shall be in a position to determine what aggregate sum can be allotted to Education in 1862-63, the amount so allotted will then be apportioned among the several Governments and Administrations as may appear to the Governor-General in Council advisable on a careful review of the several Budgets.

3. On some general questions, and questions of principle which are raised by some of the Reports above referred to, the views of the Governor-General in Council will intermediately be communicated, and the ultimate appropriation of the funds allotted to each Local Government or Administration will, of course, be made in accordance with such views; but beyond that the Government of India will be desirous to leave the local assignment of the amount allotted for Education to each Government and Administration entirely in the hands of each Government and Administration.

From J. MONRO, ESQ., Officiating Under-Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 1st October 1861.

I am directed to forward to you the accompanying copy of a letter from the Secretary to the Government of India, in the Home Department, No. 1763, date the 21st ultimo, together with transcript of one (No. 633) which was addressed to that Officer, under date the 19th of October last, on the subject of popular Education in Bengal, and to request that, as enjoined by His Excellency in Council, you will be so good as to prepare your Budget for the year 1862-63 upon the basis of the arrangements proposed in the last mentioned communication.

From W. S. ATKINSON, Esq., Director of Public Instruction, to J. D. GORDON, Esq., Junior Secretary to the Government of Bengal,—(dated the 22nd May 1862.)

In the Budget of this Department for 1862-63, a sum of Rupees 30,000 has been set aside for the purpose of initiating the scheme recommended by the late Lieutenant-Governor* for the extension of Vernacular Education in Bengal, and I have now to solicit the orders of Government as to the particular mode in which the funds so appropriated shall be employed. In doing this I must be permitted to offer briefly, for His Honor's consideration, some general explanations and suggestions regarding the working of the proposed measure.

* No. 633, dated 19th October 1860.

2. Early in last year Mr. Woodrow having informed me that he had in hand a considerable balance belonging to the Reward Fund sanctioned for the old Division of South Bengal, I authorized him to employ this money in making a trial of the projected plan, as far as circumstances would permit, in one or more of the Districts of his Division. He accordingly selected Zillah Burdwan as a part of the country that appeared well suited for the experiment, and he has now submitted a Report, which will be found annexed, detailing the arrangements adopted by him in introducing the new system.

His Honor will observe that an important, indeed the *most* important, feature of these arrangements formed no part of the original scheme. It consists in the transfer of a certain number of the Gurus of the Village Schools under improvement, with stipends of Rupees 5 per mensem, to a Normal School, where they are to remain for a year, and receive instruction in their proper duties as Teachers, while Normal School pupils are sent to act as their substitutes in the Village Schools, with salaries of Rupees 12 per mensem—the cost of the arrangement being thus Rupees 17 per mensem for each School.

4. This measure I consider a valuable addition to the proposed scheme, for it supplies at the outset, and in a practical manner, an obvious and acknowledged want for which that scheme makes no provision. It must of course be admitted that no one can impart to others what he does not know himself, and this leads to the irresistible conclusion that any attempt to improve existing indigenous Schools which do not include a provision of some sort for giving instruction to the Gurus must, of necessity, result in failure.

5. The plan which has been tried experimentally by Mr. Woodrow for fulfilling this indispensable condition seems to be alike popular with the Gurus and the Villagers, while it promises to be more effective than any other in supplying to the former the sort of knowledge and skill which they especially need. I propose, therefore, to adopt it generally, as far as circumstances will permit; and, in order to render it still more attractive to the Gurus, I would make them this further offer that, at the end of their year of training, they shall each receive, on examination and approval by the Inspector, a certificate, carrying with it a stipend of one Rupee per mensem—the certificate to continue in force for two years, and to be renewable, from time to time, for the like period of two years so long as the Guru continues in the regular discharge of his duties to the satisfaction of the Inspector.

6. With this addition I am disposed to think that the plan will be very generally successful in most of the Districts of Bengal, and if so, one step at least will have been gained towards the solution of a most serious practical difficulty.

7. The expenditure occasioned by this arrangement will be, for the first year, Rupees 204 for each School, being at the rate of Rupees 17 per mensem. At the end of the year this charge will cease, and the Guru, returning to his School, will simply receive, quarterly or half-yearly, payments in the nature of rewards, which will be proportional in their amount to the attainments of the scholars, as estimated by the Inspector in his periodical examinations.

8. It will be seen that Mr. Woodrow has laid down a graduated scale for determining the amount of the rewards to be given to the Gurus. This scale I am prepared to adopt provisionally. Experience alone can decide how far it will suit existing circumstances. The expenditure for rewards, as determined by this scale, will naturally be small at first; but, as the Schools improve, it will increase from year to year till it reaches some nearly stationary limit not yet assignable, but probably on the average not exceeding the Rupees 30 per School at which it has been estimated. Should it be found that the scale now fixed entails too heavy a charge, it may of course be altered.

9. The allowance proposed for each School being fixed at Rs. 50 per annum, there remains for disposal a sum of Rupees 20 per annum after the stipulated rewards, as now estimated, have been paid to the Gurus. This will perhaps be barely sufficient to defray the cost of a proper proportion of prizes for the children, as well as to provide the stipend of Rupees 12 per annum, which the Guru will draw in right of his Certificate. If additional expenditure is required, it will however be but small, and should not on any case exceed Rupees 10 per annum.

10. The Plan sketched out by the late Lieutenant-Governor contemplates the establishment of six "Model Schools," each costing Rupees 30 per mensem, for every District that furnishes 100 Schools for improvement. These "Model Schools" would, no doubt, be good things in themselves, but I am disposed to doubt their usefulness as "Models." In some districts where good elementary Schools are scarce, or altogether wanting, it may perhaps be desirable to establish two or three of the class referred to; but generally I am of opinion that it will be a more practically useful plan to substitute, for the six Model Schools, a single Training Institution consisting of a Model School with a *Normal class* attached, in which the present and future Gurus of the district may be instructed in their duties under the arrangements indicated above.

11. In a Normal or Training School of this kind, with its connected Model School, great care must be taken to fix the course of study, with special reference to the elementary nature of the work it is required to do. A high standard would be fatal. Still, however, every thing should be as perfect in its degree as it is possible to make it. Such an Institution may, I believe, be maintained in complete efficiency for Rs. 180 per mensem, the sum set aside for the support of the six Model Schools for which I propose to substitute it.

12. It will not, however, be necessary to establish one Normal School of this kind for every hundred of the primary Village Schools to which our operations may extend, so that funds will still be available for the support of a few of the Model Schools in Districts where it is thought they may be useful.

13. As regards the machinery for supervising the Schools now to be brought within the scope of our operations, I would ask authority to appoint Deputy Inspectors from time to time as occasion requires in about the proposed proportion, *viz.*, one Deputy Inspector to twenty-five Schools. They should receive salaries of Rs. 75 per mensem, and be permitted to draw travelling allowances on the same terms as the Deputy Inspectors of the higher grades. These allowances would probably not exceed Rupees 25 per mensem, except in very straggling Districts, so that the total charge for each of these Officers may be estimated at Rs. 100 per mensem, which is the amount set down under this head in the scheme of Sir J. P. Grant.

14. I now revert to the more particular question relating to the disposal of the Rupees 30,000 which have been set aside for carrying out the new School during the current year.

This sum I proposed to divide into three portions of Rupees 10,000 each, to be appropriated as follows:—

Rupees 10,000 to the Inspector of Schools, South-West Division, for carrying on and extending the operations commenced by Mr. Woodrow in Zillah Burdwan;

Rupees 10,000 to the Inspector of Schools, Central Division, to commence operations in Zillah Nuddea; and

Rupees 10,000 to the Inspector of Schools, South-East Division, to be employed for the like purpose in Zillah Dacca.

15. These particular Districts in the Central and South-East Divisions have been provisionally fixed upon as being within easy reach of existing Normal Schools, but it will be best to give the inspectors a discretionary power to select other Districts should they consider it desirable to do so.

16. It is not expedient, nor indeed possible, to lay down at present precise Rules for the specific allotment of the money assigned to each Inspector, but speaking generally the expenditure will be as follows:—

1 Deputy Inspector	Rs.	1,200
Gurus transferred to Normal School, say 35, at Rupees 17 each, per mensem, Rupees 595 per mensem.........		7,140
Rewards and Contingencies, say......		1,660
Rupees.....		10,000

Each of the 3 Inspectors, however, should be permitted, if he thinks it desirable, to establish one Model Primary School at the cost not exceeding Rupees 30 per mensem, or Rupees 360 per annum, the requisite funds being obtained by reducing the number of Gurus to be transferred to the Normal Schools.

17. These arrangements will absorb the Rupees 30,000 assigned in the Budget of the current year for bringing into operation the scheme of the late Lieutenant-Governor; but, in order to make proper provision for the extension of the measures now recommended, I beg to solicit that a further grant be sanctioned for the immediate establishment of three Normal Training Schools of the class already described, at a cost, for each, of Rupees 180 per mensem, or Rupees 2,160 per annum. This will involve an expenditure of Rupees 6,480 per annum when the three Institutions are in complete working order, but probably not more than two-thirds of this sum, or say Rupees 4500, will be required during the present year.

18. It is my intention to recommend, in a separate communication, the establishment of Normal Schools of a superior class at Patna and Cuttack.

From H. WOODROW, ESQ., Inspector of Schools, Central Division, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 30th April 1862.

I have the honor, in accordance with your directions, to submit, for information, a brief account of the trial of the scheme proposed by the late Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal for the improvement of Vernacular Schools that has, during the past year, been carried on in the Burdwan District, and to a slight extent in Hooghly and Midnapore.

2. The principle of Sir J. P. Grant's plan is that we must not disregard the kind of instruction which the people have hitherto sought and approved, but, on the contrary, must recognise its utility and try to improve the indigenous Schools where it has been given.

3. The mode of proceeding I adopted in carrying out this scheme was to select some District in which the Schools were most susceptible of improvement, but where the desire for English was not so strong as in the neighbourhood of Calcutta.

I accordingly selected the Burdwan Districts as the most eligible place, at the present time, for carrying out the scheme, and directed the Deputy Inspector, Baboo Kalidas Moitri, to select thirty Schools for the experiment. At his earnest request I raised the number to thirty-nine.

4. In the directions I sent him for guidance my aim was to give a few plain Rules which the Gurus could easily comprehend.

The following were some of the most important directions.

5. The *inducement* to Gurus to introduce printed books and improved plans of writing will be rewards in solid cash for work done, since Rupees will plead more forcibly than words, if no religious or inveterate prejudices are offended.

6. The *rate* of reward will in no case exceed half what the Guru receives from his pupils. As these receipts are calculated to be about Rupees 5 a month, the total sum allowable in a year for one School will be Rupees 30.

7. The *studies* will be Reading, Writing, and Arithmetic, and when some progress has been made Mensuration, Zemindaree and Mahajunie Accounts, Forms of Agreement, Bonds, Quittances for rent, and Models of letters which inferiors address to superiors. The books selected for this purpose is the second edition of the Patra Koumadi. (The School Book Society undertook to bring out this book in an improved form, but I regret to say that it has not yet been passed through the Press.)

8. The veriest elements of Bengali Grammar, Geography, and History will be sufficient, and even this should not be taken in hand till satisfactory progress is made in the other subjects.

9. The *Returns* will only be made once a year, and will be prepared by the Deputy Inspector from the Attendance Register kept by the Gurus. This is the only Register which the Gurus will be required to keep.

10. The *scale of rewards* to the Gurus will be *nothing* for boys who cannot read, spell, and write at dictation words of three letters, and say the Multiplication Table up to ten times ten.

One pice monthly for every boy who can read and explain the meaning of words and sentences in the 3rd No. of the Infant Teacher, or in some similar book, and who can do Sums in Simple Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.

One anna monthly for every boy who can read and explain the 4th No. of the Infant Teacher, who can work easy Sums in Mental Arithmetic, and can do, on his slate or on plantain leaves, simple Sums in Compound Addition, Subtraction, and Multiplication.

Two annas monthly for every boy who can read and write without gross blunders, who can work Sums in the Rule of Three, who can copy a Map neatly, who knows the proper Forms of address, and who has made some progress in the knowledge of Zemindaree and Mahajunie Accounts.

Four annas monthly for every boy who completes the highest course prescribed for indigenous Schools.

11. *The time for rewards* will be half-yearly or quarterly, as may be found most convenient, and the amount will generally be determined by the number and progress of boys whom the Inspector examines.

12. The above directions were, I conceived, in strict accordance with the scheme of His Honor the late Lieutenant-Governor. I felt, however, that it was still necessary to set before the Gurus some standard to which they might strive to rise. The order to improve themselves and their Schools would be imperative with men who did not know how to set about the work, and could not conceive which a good School was like.

The Marquis of Hastings, in reference to a scheme for Vernacular education somewhat similar to that now under discussion, observed, that the Village School-Masters could not teach that in which they had themselves never been instructed. I have accordingly selected eleven Gurus, and prevailed on them to study a year at the Normal School, with stipends of Rs. 5 a month each, and placed Normal School Students to officiate for them on salaries of Rs. 12 a month each, together with such fees as they may be able to raise.

This plan is popular, and I could have indefinitely increased the number had there been funds to do so.

13. The expenditure has thus been Rs. 17 a month for each School thus improved, or Rs. 187 in all; but when the year is up the Guru will return and will be paid according to results, and the officiating substitute will go to some other school. The villagers, seeing what is the proper way of managing a school will keep the Guru up to his work, while the Guru himself, from his stay in the Normal School, will have some idea how to fulfil his duties properly.

14. The amount given in Burdwan to the Gurus of the Schools under improvement has been but small.

15. In Midnapore a scale of one pice for every page read by boys able to spell words of four letters has been adopted. There are, as left by Dr. Roer, nineteen Schools under improvement, and the sum paid has, in some cases, exceeded the limit of Rs. 30 a month to each School. It is as well to be liberal at first in order to shew Gurus what may be gained by labor.

16. Besides these payments Books and Maps have been circulated among the Schools, and Prize Books given to the best boys in all the Zillahs.

17. I am of opinion that, to carry out the scheme of Vernacular education successfully, some instruction for the Gurus is absolutely necessary, and I am happy to find that this opinion is supported by the authority of Dr. Marshman in his "Hints for Native Schools." A short epitome of these Hints is given in Marshman's "Life and Times of Carey, Marshman, and Ward," Vol. II., page 119.

Without some plan for teaching the Gurus, whether by their temporary transfer to a Normal School or by the "Circle System," I am afraid that much time and much money will be spent before any decided improvement is made in indigenous Schools.

18. The subjoined account of the expenditure between the 16th March 1861, when I became Inspector, and the 30th April 1862, is forwarded for your information.

From the HON'BLE A. EDEN, Officiating Secretary to the Government of Bengal, to the Director of Public Instruction, dated the 12th July 1862.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 1341, dated the 22nd May last, with enclosure, soliciting the orders of Government as to the particular mode in which the sum of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand, set aside in the Educational Budget for 1862-63 for the purpose of initiating the scheme for the extension of Vernacular Education in Bengal, recommended by the late Lieut.-Governor, is to be employed, and suggesting certain modifications and extensions of the original scheme.

2. You now propose, instead of the six Model District Schools which formed part of the original scheme, to establish, in each of the Districts of the Nuddea, Burdwan, and Decca, one Model School with a Normal Training School attached for the instruction of the Gurus of indigenous Schools. It is intended that a certain number of the Village Gurus of the District shall be withdrawn from their Schools and placed at this Institution, with stipends of Rupees 5 per mensem, to learn their duty as Teachers, their places being temporarily filled by Normal School pupils on a salary of Rupees 12 per mensem. At the end of the year of training each Guru will, on returning to his School, receive, on examination and approval by the Inspector, a Certificate carrying with it a stipened of one Rupee per memsem to continue in force for two years, and to be renewable periodically on proof of continued efficiency. In addition to this fixed stipend of Rupees 12 per annum these Village Teachers will, as originally intended, be entitled to rewards which you propose to fix provisionally on the scale recommended by Mr. Woodrow. The total cost of each indigenous School will, under this system, be for the first year Rupees 203 per annum; but after the return of the Guru from the Training School the expenditure will be so far reduced as to bring the whole expenses of each School, including stipends, rewards, and children's prizes, within the fixed limit of Rupees 50 per annum. This plan has, you report, already been tried with great succes by Mr. Woodrow, though on a smaller scale.

3. In reply I am desired to inform you that the Lieutenant-Governor agrees with you in thinking that one Training School, such as it is now proposed to establish, is more likely to be useful as a means of improving the indigenous Schools by imparting to the Gurus a knowledge of their business as Teachers, than a larger number of Model Schools, which may or may not be visited by those for whose benefit they are intended as an example. For this reason the Lieutenant-Governor is averse to the establishment of any Model School of this kind, as suggested in paragraph 16 of your letter under reply, especially if it is to limit the number of Gurus who can receive instruction in the Normal Schools.

4. With this exception the Lieutenant-Governor entirely approves of the modified scheme proposed by you, and authorizes its immediate introduction into the Districts of Burdwan, Dacca, and Nuddea.

5. The experiment is one which must be carefully tended and watched by the Inspectors, and fully reported on at the end of the year.

6. The expense of the entire scheme for the current year, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, will probably be entirely met from the assignment of Rupees (30,000) thirty thousand in the Budget, and if there should be any excess expenditure owing to the establishment of Normal Training Schools, it will not be more than can be defrayed from savings in other directions.

7. In conclusion, I am to observe that no system of popular education can be complete or effective unless provision be made for supplying the people with cheap Books. On this subject I am directed to refer you to the orders quoted in the margin, copies of which were forwarded to you with the letters of this Office Nos. 92 and 287, dated, respectively, the 21st February and 17th June 1859, and to request that you will report what means have been, and are being, taken to attain this important object, and what further measures you would suggest for the purpose.

Paragraph 19 of the Orders of the Government of India, dated 21st January 1859, and paragraph 3 of the Orders of the Government of India dated 17th May 1859.

BRITISH, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN.

THE SUPPLY OF COTTON

To the Editor of the Times.

Sir,—I have been accustomed to regard *Burn's Glance* as a well-informed expositor of commercial interests, and I should have been amazed indeed at his proposal to turn the India Government into a great cotton merchant, did I not know that some of the highest authorities of the Free-trade school have adopted his crotchet, though I think the most bigoted Protectionist in Europe never devised a scheme more opposed to the principles of Free Trade, nor indeed to those of common sense.

Perhaps the public will be as much astonished as myself to learn that Free-trade principles are not the serious convictions we supposed, after all; but that they can be put on or off as easily as an old glove, according to the balance of interests for or against them. Nevertheless such appears to be the fact, for the gigantic interference with the freedom of trade in India, recommended to the Government by Mr. Burn, has been forestalled by a more specific proposal emanating from some old leaders of the Free-trade party; and, whereas Mr. Burn has to some extent saved appearances by leaving Government the option of buying cotton cheaply, if it can, and assuming that its expenditure may possibly be repaid by some joint-stock company that may ultimately be formed, though at present only existing in the mind's eye of Mr. Burn, the members of the House of Commons who have been pressing the Secretary of State for India to turn cotton merchant have roundly proposed that he should guarantee a price to the ryots for their cotton of 2½d. or 3d. a lb.—in short, a price which shall be 1d. a lb. higher than the ordinary rate—and that his compensation for any possible loss on this transaction shall be extracted from the pockets of Indian taxpayers! And this truly modest and unselfish proposition has been pressed upon the Secretary of State by such eminent Free-traders as the first Chairman of the Anti-Corn Law League, M. J. B. Smith; the great apostle of Free Trade, Mr. Cobden; Mr. Potter, &c., accompanied by the threat that if Sir Charles Wood refused to carry out this precious scheme, the responsibility of the Cotton Famine would lie on him!

Now, if the public want to know what to think of such a proposal, let them refer to the language of these very gentlemen when they were recommended to try some experiment of the sort themselves. A few months ago *The Times* ventured to suggest to them the prudence of guaranteeing a price to the ryots for three years, ensure against the risk of failure in the American supply. The suggestion was based upon the knowledge that almost all the produce of India is actually grown under a system of private contracts, extending not only to three but often to five years, as in the Indigo contracts, which appears in many cases to amount to the same thing as guaranteeing a price in advance.

Nevertheless, nothing could exceed the indignation with which this proposal was met by these immaculate Free-traders. It was said by their chief organ, the *Manchester Examiner*—and the article was copied into the *Cotton Supply Reporter* of December 2d, 1861—that:—

"The men to whom such arguments as those of *The Times* were not utter balderdash were beyond the pale of reasoning. . . . The question really lies in a nutshell. There neither is nor can be any cessation or setting aside of the ordinary laws of supply and demand. These things rule themselves without our interference, and none but blockheads and declaimers can pretend to have any power in controlling them. The laws of commerce are like the laws of nature, equally fixed, absolute, and unalterable. . . . It would be a false kindness to India to step an inch out of the straight mercantile path in order to force her commodities into the market," &c.

Such was the tone only a few months ago. The leaders of the Manchester party reckoned confidently then on a speedy restoration of the American supply, and they were stanch Free-traders. Now that confidence is gone, and they throw Free Trade to the winds; even Mr. Cobden apostatized. Does it, then, all depend on the pocket?

I well remember urging the Manchester manufacturers in 1853 to assist in removing the obstacles to the Indian supply, when Mr. Cobden advised them, on the contrary, to trust to America, and have nothing to do with India. Such was that gentleman's foresight. And they followed his advice. Every great cotton spinner that I know has bought cotton through his own agents in America; not one of them would send an agent to India. Now that events have rendered them dependent on the Indian supply, Mr. Cobden urges the India Government to turn cotton merchant and annihilate the freedom of that trade. Such is his consistency.

And how would the scheme work? It would simply place the Government in the most terrible predicament in which it has ever stood. However angry the native merchants might be at the first announcement of the Government turning cotton merchant, they would see almost at a glance that such an act would place it absolutely at their mercy, and make it dependent on their forbearance for very existence.

It is impossible to realize the absurdity of this scheme without considering some details of its working. What, then, would be the practical effect of this Government guarantee to the ryots of 3d. a lb. for their cotton? It is not pretended that Government collectors can become judges of cotton, or exercise any discrimination in its purchase; they can only pay the guarantee. And how much will they have to pay? Dr. Forbes Watson has estimated the total quantity of cotton grown in India at 2,432 odd millions of pounds, of which a very small portion, not more, I believe, than five per cent., now brings the ryot 3d. a pound. This would leave considerably more than 2,000 millions of pounds to which the Government guarantee would apply; but, as the guarantee for three years would immensely extend the cultivation, and the collectors would have to pay for heaps of rubbish, from the impossibility of their exercising any real discretion in the case, the quantity affected by the guarantee would probably be fully 2,400 millions of pounds, or nearly as much as the whole present produce. *An extra 1d. a pound on this quantity would involve an expenditure of 10 millions sterling.*

But the liability of the Government would not stop there. Mr. Burn proposes not only that the Government should "purchase cotton direct from the native growers," but that it should "have it conveyed to the ports in the readiest manner possible." The Government is expected to advance the money, not only for the purchase, but the carriage of cotton.

It is really unnecessary to calculate how many millions Government is expected to spend on these operations, when it it evident that an attempt to carry out even one of them would involve it in bankruptcy; for the native merchants would have their revenge by simply remaining passive, and referring the ryots to the Government for the whole price guaranteed by it of 3d. a pound, well knowing that the Government could not pay the money, and would have no choice but to come to them, and get them to take its bargain of its hands at any sacrifice they pleased to impose.

Let it not be supposed that I am stating an imaginary case in saying that the Government collectors could not turn into cotton merchants, and would have to pay for heaps of rubbish if they were ordered to buy cotton. I am only stating the results of actual experience; for it is not a new experiment for the Government to turn cotton merchant in India, and the evils of the last experiment remain to this day. The Government formerly undertook to purchase cotton for China. A commercial resident with a numerous staff was stationed in Guzerat for that purpose. The speculation turned out, like most Government speculations, a ruinously bad one, and was ultimately given up; but not before it had given rise to that system of fraud and adulteration in the packing of Indian cotton which was destined to make it unpopular with consumers for the next 50 years. I hope we shall have no more such mischievous experiments; for the doctrines of Free Trade are right, though turned out of doors by their old friends, and the Government could not help the operatives of Lancashire in the least by undertaking to be cotton merchants in India.

The manufacturers could, indeed, help them; they could have averted their present sufferings if, instead of spending six or seven thousand on a ridiculous Cotton Supply Association, which has not brought a day's consumption into the country, and seems only destined to minister to the vanity of its office-bearers, they had spent half the money in establishing resident agents in India to purchase direct from the ryots and suggest improvements in their cultivation.

To show what might be done by such men, let me conclude this letter by showing what has been done by a single Englishman bent upon improving the quality of Indian cotton and trusting to persuasion alone to affect his objects. When Mr. Shaw introduced the New Orleans cotton into Dharwar, the price of Dharwar, then called "Coompta" cotton, was 30 per cent. below the price of the "best Surats;" it is now 20 per cent. above it, a difference of 50 per cent. There were last season 280,000 acres in and adjoining Dharwar, producing 40,000 candies of this cotton, worth, by the latest price current of Bombay, 30*l.* per candy, or 1,200,000*l.*; the price of the "best Surats" being at the same date 6*l.* less, or 24*l.* per candy; the difference of 240,000*l.* at the least having been added to the value of this produce by the disinterested efforts of one public-spirited man.

Apologizing for the length of this letter, I remain Sir, your most obedient servant,

AN OLD INDIAN.

INDIAN PRESS.

FRENCH RECRUITMENT OF COOLIES IN BRITISH INDIA.

(From the Madras Times, July 25.)

THE Emperor of Pondicherry has at last spoken, and given to the world through the *Moniteur*, an Imperial, Ukase containing the regulations under which his subjects are to carry on the recruitment of coolies in British territory. We have not space to examine every paragraph, but we will touch on one here and there relating to matters in which we as British subjects are particularly interested. The first para. took us somewhat by surprise, and we asked ourselves, are we British subjects still, or has the long talked of invasion really taken place? for "from and after the 13th July 1862" Southern India (for French purposes) is partitioned into the following circles, *viz*:

"1. Comprising the Districts of Kristna, Godavery, Vizagapatam, Ganjam and Cuttack, having for its Capital, Yanam.

2. Chingleput, Arcot, Nellore, Guntoor, Kurnool, Cuddapah, Bellary and the Province of Mysore; having for Capital, Pondicherry.

3. Salem, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, Tanjore, Madura and Tinnivelly, having for Capital, Karikal.

4. Cochin, Travancore and Canara whose Capital is Mahe."—The ordinance considerately adds "on the Coast of Malabar," after the latter place, and most of our readers in common with ourselves we imagine, will have required the information.

Another para, directs that no depots or shipments of Emigrants shall be made at any places other than those abovementioned. The treaty, we may remark particularly specifies "British or French ports."

The Ukase we observe with regret, expressly provides for the continuance of the most objectionable feature of the Pondicherry system; the confinement of coolies on their arrival at the depots, and for advances to them through the recruiting maistries. But, the most cunningly devised regulation of the whole, entraps the British Consular agent into being a party to this pernicious system. It is arranged in this way. On the arrival of a batch of coolies they are directed after medical examination to be taken to the depot, where their engagements of service are to be at once signed in the presence of the Consular Agent, this functionary having the privilege, "if he thinks it necessary," to see that the advances are made to the cooly in the depot. Now as the coolies are confined in the depot and have food and clothes provided them, the advance can only be necessary, firstly to obtain an additional hold upon the cooly in case of a desire from his engagement; secondly to reimburse the recruiting maistry out of the pockets of the cooly. This is actually the case, the cooly is made to pay for his own engagement in this manner, the advance being deducted by instalments from his subsequent wages. It is true that a cooly is at liberty to leave the depot to communicate with the British authority "but only if accompanied by a watching peon who shall be responsible for his safe return." How great a chance a cooly would have of making a complaint under such circumstances we leave to the imagination of our readers. Our Madras Protector of Emigrants could tell us, how far efficient protection would be secured under the regulations we have mentioned. It is only after the coolies have been some days in the depot and perfectly accessible that wives find their runaway husbands, creditors their fraudulent debtors and police escaped criminals. A sight of the sea too, often cools Ramasawmy's courage and makes him turn towards the house he has left which he is perfectly free to do at the last moment before embarkation if necessary.

We have on the present, and on previous occasions, pointed out sufficient infractions of the Treaty, to demand the serious attention of our Government, so far as the *recruitment* of coolies is concerned, and we shall be much surprised if Governor D'Ubraye's Ukase is allowed to pass unchallenged. Besides these, there are some novel features in the Pondicherry regulations regarding the *shipment* of coolies which affect our mercantile friends rather more than the Government, if, as is to be presumed they wish to avail themselves of the provision of the Treaty, throwing the conveyance of coolies open to British and French ships alike. We learn from the course adopted on a recent occasion that a shipping agent, tendering a vessel is obliged to deposit a sum of eight Rupees per ton register as security for the fulfilment of the charter; which amount is to be absolutely forfeited in case of default, or to be retained until after the completion of the charter duly certified by the officials of the colony interested. On the shipment of the coolies being completed, they are to be paid for at the rate of thirty Rupees per head, namely, twenty Rupees for what is called *le prix de cession* which may be literally translated *the price of sale*, and ten Rupees to cover the expenses of recruitment which have already found their way into the pockets of the Maistrys in the manner above stated. An entirely new *dodge* (we can call it by no other name) in the Pondicherry mode of accepting tenders we submit to our Mauritius Emigration Agent as worthy of imitation. "*After a tender, is accepted,* any other ship is at liberty to submit a *fresh* tender within twenty-four hours, at a reduction of not less than ten per cent on the amount of the tender accepted, and such fresh tender shall give rise to an adjudication between the first and second tenders;" who may therefore go on tendering against each other like Kilkenny cats till nought remains. If Mr. Burton would adopt this plan he might safely calculate on not paying more than twenty Rupees per head for coolies to Mauritius, provided always there were two ships in the roadstead seeking such employment. Presuming our Chamber of Commerce to be aware of the conditions on which they are to participate in free trade in emigration under this Treaty, we should have imagined them sufficiently alive to their *interests*, (at any rate,) to take some steps in awakening the attention of Government to the doings of our volatile neighbours. But, if rumour be true, the matter, after an animated discussion, has been allowed to drop, or at least, the Chamber is to "wait for further information." Where this is to come from we are at a loss to see, but possibly the *laissez faire* portion of the Chamber expect to have it furnished voluntarily by Governor D'Ubraye himself. The days of *Nelson* have evidently departed.

We looked in vain in the Governor's Ukase for the names of the Emigration Agents appointed by the Pondicherry Government at the different ports of embarkation. It has been no secret in Pondicherry for some time past who are the gentlemen selected, and we presume that the astute Governor is first trying the effect of his recently published regulations on our Government, when, if they are allowed to pass unnoticed, he will have no scruple in publishing the names of the gentlemen appointed to carry them out. We protest beforehand against any being selected who are directly or indirectly interested in the profits of the Emigration. We very much fear that our Government is carelessly allowing itself to be hoodwinked in this matter.

ENGLISH PRESS.

THE CAPITAL.

(From the Times, June 28.)

WE have all of us read of and shuddered at the strange practice of the ancient Mexicans, by which they represented in the most lively manner the irony of the fate which lurks behind the most prosperous destiny. They selected from among their youth the one who seemed most endowed with the highest qualities of body and mind. They surrounded him with pomp, they sated him with pleasure, and treated him in society with the utmost deference. This lasted for a year. At the end of that year they offered him ruthlessly as a sacrifice to their sanguinary idol. Is it impossible to trace a likeness between the case of the unhappy Mexican youth and that of successive Governors-General of India? We pick out from among our nobility the man whose moral and intellectual qualifications seem to us best to fit him for high trust and great responsibility. We place him at the head of a vast Empire, and we arm him with power such as is possessed by few indeed of the Monarchs of the earth. But we insist on a fatal condition as annexed to all this power and all this greatness. We require our Viceroy to hold this Court in a city built in the midst of a pestilential swamp, on the banks of a mighty river that seeks the sea through innumerable channels, through a district of wild and pestilential jungle. We load him with duties the weight and magnitude of which human nature, under the most favourable circumstances, is barely able to discharge. We add to them anxieties and responsibilities such as require the entire force of a sound mind in a sound body to struggle against; and we have no right to wonder at the result. Death lurks behind all this splendour and our over-laboured servant either sinks at the post of duty or drags himself home to his native land to languish and to die.

The losses we have sustained of late years in India have been too numerous to be fortuitous. Lord and Lady Dalhousie, Lord and Lady Canning, have perished, victims to the climate,—one Lady in India, one on the voyage home—their husbands after their return to their native country. Two distinguished men, in the full strength of manhood, on whose welltried ability, discretion, and courage the country had every reason to count, who would have filled a foremost place in the councils of the Queen and brought the reputation of great wisdom and great success to the conduct of public affairs, have been lost to us under circumstances so similar that we scarcely know how to discriminate between their destinies. Mr. Wilson, also, just in the moment when the object of his mission seemed to approach accomplishment, died manfully at his post, battling to the last in the cause of public duty against an unseen and unrelenting enemy—the death that lurks in the air of the delta of the Ganges. Nor is this waste of life alone deplorable on account of those distinguished men and amiable women who have been thus prematurely lost to their country; it is even more to be regretted for its ultimate effects than for its immediate destructiveness. We may hope to find in this country in the admirable political school which it affords, men on whom the mantle of our departed Indian statesmen may not unworthily fall; but can we hope that we shall be able in future to obtain such men for the arduous and anxious duties of Indian government? It is hard enough to be separated by half the globe from the land of one's birth, to break those ties of friendship which a

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long absence will probably dissolve for ever, to quit a society probably the most attractive that the world presents, and abruptly to break off all the habits and associations that cling round an English gentleman of the highest rank. But, if to these are to be added the conviction that the labours and anxieties of an Indian career must only be regarded as the prelude to an early death, we shall no longer be able to fill our highest Indian appointments with men of the same calibre as heretofore. The destinies of our Indian Empire must pass into inferior hands, and the subject races of the East must be handed over to a different class of rulers.

These considerations are so serious, and are fraught with such enormous evil to so large a part of the human race, that we make no apology for begging the consideration of the Indian authorities in this country to the question whether they do not admit of any remedy. Is it absolutely necessary that the Government of India should be fixed during the hot weather in Calcutta? Is there any peculiar sanctity in the banks of the Ganges to the European as well as the Hindoo, which forces him to select that most insalubrious spot for the point from which he is to direct the policy of an empire of enormous extent and overrule the destiny of 150,000,000 of human race? Would Bombay, would Madras, would the Punjab, would Pegu be worse governed if their rulers were placed in a healthy instead of a pestilential climate? What does India gain by placing the Governor-General and his principal advisers in a climate in which mental exertion must be a species of torture, and bodily activity is almost impossible? The natives of the British Isles rule India because, brought up in a hardier and more bracing climate, they retain under the burning sun of the East energies and capacities which make them superior to Orientals. Does not this fact point out to us that it is no unimportant object to provide that these energies, which give to a handful of white strangers so incalculable a superiority over the native race, should be preserved as fresh and vigorous as possible, and be withdrawn as far as may be from all debilitating and deteriorating influence. The question can easily be answered. There is no cause except routine and tradition why the residence of the Governor-General should be fixed permanently at Calcutta, and there are innumerable reasons why it should be fixed elsewhere. A Central Government may reside almost as conveniently in one part of India as in another, and there is no reason, now that the Governor-General is relieved from the immediate administration of Bengal, why his residence should be fixed in the east rather than the west, in the north rather than in the south. Railroads and electric telegraphs have given to all Governments something of ubiquity. That is the best place for governing where the duties of government are best discharged, and the duties of government will be best discharged where the Governor best enjoys a sound mind and a sound body. Nor is there any difficulty in finding such a place. The surface of India is varied by every vicissitude of climate and elevation, from the steaming and oppressive heat of Bengal to the snowy regions of the Himalayan chain. In the different summer retreats scattered amid the heights of that vast amphitheatre of mountains are to be found places enjoying a climate perhaps as delightful as any on the face of the globe. The trees are the ornament of our English gardens, and bear without injury our damp winters and our cold springs. Children there recover the bloom of England, and the exhausted inhabitant of the plains draws new life from the temperate atmosphere. Why, in the name of humanity, of common sense, and of enlightened prudence, should not one of these places—Simla, for instance—be recognized as the official residence of the Governor-General during those months in which Calcutta is so notoriously injurious to English constitutions? Such a change is, we are convinced, absolutely necessary, if the office of Governor-General is to retain that high position which all friends of that Indian people whom we have taken upon ourselves to govern must earnestly desire for it.

Perhaps we shall be told that such a change is not so easy of accomplishment as we suppose; that the traditions of a hundred years have pointed out Calcutta as the place for Indian monarchy; that public buildings have been erected, and habits formed which it is almost impossible to break through; and that the present Viceroys of India have no right to repine at inconveniences which their predecessors have borne without murmuring. We have only to answer that for some reason or other Calcutta has become a deadly residence to our Viceroys. Nor is that reason difficult to find. Our Indian Empire has swelled by repeated annexation until from the government of a single province it has embraced all the races that dwell under some 25 degrees of latitude. The demand is for the utmost extent of European work under the most enfeebling of Asiatic climates. The demand has been nobly answered, and life after life has been laid down in the attempt to work an impossibility. We cannot reduce, we fear, materially the weight thrown on the shoulders of those who have to think and act for so vast a portion of the human race; but we can, if we will, place our Viceroys in a position more favourable for the discharge of their duties. If we ask from them European work, we can place them under conditions more nearly resembling those of an European climate. The problem of Indian Government is changed. That problem is no longer how to retain a torpid inaction or leaden stagnation. We have entered there also on the career of progress. We shall follow out our idea to the full; it is needless to say with how heavy a drain on the energies of our rulers. If we demand from them more work than formerly, we ought to be careful to insure to them those conditions under which alone that work can be successfully performed. We and our ancestors have conquered India, and we hold it under conditions such as have never existed since the beginning of the world. We demand from it no tribute, no commercial monopoly; we seek to administer its Government purely and solely for the benefit of its people, and all this we do at a sacrifice of very many valuable lives. The mission is a romantic, perhaps a Quixotic one, but we owe it to our own character for good sense and sound judgment to reduce the prices we pay for so disinterested an employment as low as possible. England sets a just value on the lives of her children, and ought not to squander them in leading the forlorn hope of European civilization in the East.

CHINESE AFFAIRS.

(From the Daily News, July 2.)

It is evidently becoming the interest of the public of this country to look somewhat closely after the course of events in China, or we may find that a few clever and ambitious men, in the pursuit of their own projects, have landed us in a position from which it will be no easy matter to withdraw, and in which it will be quite as difficult to act with any public advantage. The Tai-pings are undoubtedly bad enough, though the invective which has in some quarters been exhausted upon them would apply almost equally to any revolutionists the world has ever seen, and most certainly to all who have ever appeared in the East. It is necessary that they should be put down by the Imperial Government, and that we should prevent the rebels from seizing any of our settlements in China. Granting all that, however, our authorities in China are going rather too far in their action, and there are persons in this country who wish to push on matters to a still more objectionable point. It was quite clearly understood here, from the explanations of Mr. Layard in the House of Commons, that the instructions sent out from the Foreign-office to our authorities in China were simply to protect the ports, where foreigners are settled, from the destructive invasion of the Tai-pings. This might very properly be understood as involving the protection of the Chinese *quartiers* at these ports, as well as other ports occupied by foreigners and their attendants; but Admiral Hope takes upon himself rather a wide latitude of interpretation when he thinks that it authorises him to clear the country of rebels within a radius of thirty miles from Shanghae. That place being a walled city is certainly in no great danger from ill-disciplined troops without artillery; and if for the protection of steamers and other boats it was necessary to go down to Woosung, where the Shanghae river falls into the Yang-tsze, and drive the Tai-pings from that point, yet it was scarcely necessary to ascend the stream and to attack them so far up as Min-hong. We well know that the extent to which it is necessary to carry such operations must be very much left to the judgment of people on the spot; and, though we might doubt the expediency of the course pursued at Shanghae, we should not complain of it were it not characterised by other and still more decidedly objectionable features.

It is one thing to prevent the Tai-pings from plundering the ports where our merchants dwell, and quite another thing to act towards them as if we were the paid police of the Imperial Government. Yet this latter is what we have been doing in China, according to the accounts brought by this last mail. Of course, there is cause for congratulation that while the taking of Nan-hsiang and Kah-ding cost the lives of between one and two thousand rebels, it was so easily and safely accomplished on our part (chiefly by shelling at a distance) as to be more amusement than war; but we can scarcely think that the committee which sat on the 1,500 prisoners who were taken were justified in handing 50 of these unfortunates, "known to be rebels of the deepest "dye," " over to the Taou-tae for punishment." To us they were prisoners of war, and as both the Imperialists and Tai-pings go on the principle of exterminating each other as far as possible, by handing these prisoners over to the former we subject our own troops and travellers to the penalty of death in the event of their falling into the hands of the latter. As a mere matter of expediency it would have been far better to have kept these prominent rebels in prison, to be exchanged against any of our own countrymen who might fall into the hands of the Tai-pings, as they are liable to do any day in steamers going a ground on the Yang-tsze; and as regards dignity, we departed far from the position which this country ought to occupy in the far East when we handed over to a local magistrate, *for punishment*, the adherents of a party still holding a large portion of the country. This is not merely intervention; it is the very worst kind of intervention, and appears still more inexcusable when we remember that in other places we had held, and were then still holding, political and commercial relationships with these very Tai-pings. China is said to be an anomaly, but of all anomalies in it there is none greater than that of our own policy.

It seems that the mistake of one committee was not enough in this pleasant expedition. Another committee was appointed, "as usual," to realise and estimate the amount of "loot" or plunder. This was judged at the value of 100,000 dollars, "without calculating the sale of the heavier articles." Any one suspected of private plundering was searched by a guard appointed for the purpose; and the spoil was to be divided "fairly" among the troops. The work of clearing the country around Shanghae appears to have its advantages for those engaged in it, but may not the obtuse Chinese mind have some difficulty in distinguishing between the Tai-pings and ourselves, or at least between the principles on which these two parties respectively act? It may be said that all the property taken had been previously plundered from its proper owners; but of that there may be some doubt; and even were it so, some attempt might have been made to restore it to the country people to whom it originally belonged. These people have been driven in large numbers into Shanghae, where they are congregated in a state of starvation, and the plunder taken on this expedition ought certainly to have been set apart to form a fund for the relief of their sufferings. The Tai-pings rob and murder the people: we kill and rob the Tai-pings, which is perhaps a shade better; but was there no English gentleman on that expedition to think of the poor original owners of the spoil, and to protest against a proceeding which reflects anything but honour on the dignity and humanity of this country?

These two facts we have mentioned show how great are the temptations before our authorities in China to go beyond the strict course which it was intended they should pursue, and may well make us pause when urged to further interference, and to provide a supply of men and steamers for the use of the Imperial Government. It will be observed that those who denounce the Tai-pings most severely speak, in the same breath, not less severely of the Mandarins. The probable design, and the obvious effect of their language is to represent China as in a condition ripe for, and urgently demanding foreign intervention and control. The fact that this is so frequently insinuated, while it is never so openly stated as to admit of refutation, may well arouse suspicion. Unless it can be clearly shown that such is the state of China, and that we can interfere with profit to ourselves and to its people, the greatest care should be taken to prohibit any acts, on the part of our authorities, which may have the tendency to commit us, before we are aware of it, to an attempted war of conquest.

THE ROMISH QUESTION.

(From the Daily News, July 2.)

It would be difficult to imagine greater improvidence and folly than that shown at present at the Court of Rome, though guided by a Minister who is considered the most astute man of his age. Were the untoward results of the system of defiance and provocation pursued by the Papal Government to fall upon itself alone, small commiseration for its fate would be felt by liberal men. But as the policy in which the Pope and his advisers persist tends to nothing less than European war and general conflagration, the time has arrived for all, even Protestant States, to make efforts to prevent the catastrophe which they are precipitating.

With the hope of recovering Italy, or the kernel of Italy, its Central Provinces, and re-consigning them to the temporal sway of priests incapable of governing them, the Papacy is stirring up not only an opposition but a turbulent and insurrectionary spirit in all those countries the governments of which admit that Papal requirements are unjust to Italy, and in themselves impossible and impracticable.

What embarrassment Papal hostility or spite may excite in these islands, is not worth a moment's consideration. It is otherwise in France, in Italy, and in Russia. In France, the Roman Court appeals to the old nobles, uninfluential indeed, but still not without wealth. To that large portion of the peasant population likely to be influenced in their votes by the priesthood Rome is as the Mormon Deseret, or as Mecca to the Moslem. Throughout Italy the clergy exerts all the influence it possesses to disturb the peace, prolong the anarchy of the country, and render constitutional government difficult. With more justice it sustains the Poles in their opposition to the Czar, but still with a similar effect upon him as upon his brother potentates. The two Emperors and the King of Italy are thus driven to seek, at the same time, and naturally in concert, the best means of combating the common enemy which disquiets and threatens them all.

The result of this is to draw more closely together the links between these Governments, to multiply secret communications, and suggest the idea of a triple league. This explains the fact that whilst the Prussian Government still hesitates to recognise the Kingdom of Italy, the more powerful and more despotic Czar is prepared to act with more decision. Yet, of what use, it must occur to everyone to ask, can a league of potentates be against the Court of Rome? Such a League, however, if concluded, would not be so much against the Papacy as against the obstacles and difficulties with which the respective governments are beset. Such difficulties we in England have our traditional mode of meeting and of obviating. We conciliate; we seek to be more fair, beneficent and just. We grant a large amount of freedom, and filter popular discontent through popular institutions. Military rulers have different principles of government. They try, perhaps, to follow us to a certain extent. They make liberal experiments and embark in constitutionalism for a short voyage, but they are soon disgusted not only by the inconveniences and humiliations which it involves, but often by the ill-success of every endeavour. The prevailing dissatisfaction is as often increased as allayed by fitful and insincere experiments. What then? Why, that in the councils of the sovereign, or even in his inmost predilections, there exists a party which puts forward another system as preferable. This system is to drown popular sentiments in war, and popular aspirations in military glory. The short way of silencing all difficulties of finance, of constitutionalism, or of religion, is to draw the sword. With it are acquired power, ascendancy, prestige. Parliamentary opposition, which blows like a hurricane in peace, sinks to a childish treble amidst the sound of war trumpets. The press is borne away by the national enthusiasm. War, therefore, is in this view, the great engine for crushing all enemies, whether Pope or Pretender, a conspiring aristocracy, or a mutinous democracy.

Such are the thoughts which flit through the brain of Napoleon III., even when discussions upon his Budget are pending, and whilst his Ministers announce reduction in the numbers of his army. In the same way do similar thoughts intrude at St. Petersburg, in the midst of the schemes for serf emancipation and administrative reform. One might think that war thoughts would meet with less welcome at Turin, where rules a truly liberal and constitutional King. But Victor Emanuel sees that whilst he has gained all his advantages over his great enemy in war, he is quite unable to advance against him in time of peace.

The great attraction of war for Victor Emanuel is, that it would allow him to deal summarily with the Pope. And Napoleon would not be sorry to see that thorny question settled by the Italian sword, war giving him the pretext of looking to other interests. War would at least, whatever happened, leave the Chambers nothing to say, and the people little to regret. Strange to say, the personage who is actually provoking this solution of his own fate by arms is the Pope himself, for he too wants to fish in troubled waters. He too, forgetful of what happened at the commencement of the century, imagines that if he could set Europe by the ears he could once more grasp what he has lost of Italy.

Nor is Austria less impolitic than his Holiness. Austria is at present the target, against which every Power that would go to war must necessarily strike. Venetia offers a pretext and an object always ready and tempting. If Austria would but perceive the truth, that it cannot permanently retain Venetia, and had, therefore, best make at once the best bargain for the cession, Francis Joseph would render himself and his empire invulnerable. No Power then dare attack him, or provoke Europe by a display of unwarrantable ambition. Thus, secure from present war, Austria might apply itself, with fair hopes of success, to the task of internal reorganisation and financial reform. Instead of this, the Court of Vienna is marching and counter-marching troops, and Italy being thus kept in a full and costly state of arrangement burns to put an end to a wasting crisis by a second appeal to arms.

The danger, indeed, is for the actual moment over. We have breathing time, which should be a *locus pœnitentiæ*, a period of reflection for the Roman Court and clergy. If European war should break out they are certain to be the victims, whatever betide. And they certainly have it in their power to remove all pretext and possibility of war by coming to terms with Italy and its King, and taking that national position which ought to be to them a source of power, of pride, and of profit, instead of being, as they foolishly imagine, one of humiliation.

LITERATURE.

(From the London Athenæum.)

A Cruise upon Wheels: the Chronicle of some Autumn Wanderings among the Deserted Post-Roads of France. By Charles Allston Collins. 2 vols (Routledge & Co.)

Mr. Charles Allston Collins stands out from the book-making tourists who visit foreign lands for the simple purpose of finding topics to write about, and who take as narrow and purely personal view of the nations of the earth as Brindley took of natural water-courses, when he maintained in the House of Lords that the chief purpose the Almighty had in view in fashioning rivers, was "to feed navigable canals." The 'Cruise upon Wheels' is nothing more than a narrative of an excursion through France, from Calais to Geneva; but the route taken is so little known to ordinary travellers, the means of locomotion employed for the journey are so unusual, and the writer's method is so completely dissimilar to that of any previous describer of Continental travel, that an introduction to the domestic economy of the inhabitants of the Moon would scarcely be a greater novelty to ordinary readers. Instead of obtruding his own personality on the public, the author makes two imaginary characters endure the dust and heat of the deserted post-roads. Mr. Fudge and Mr. Pinchbold, the gentlemen created for this service, are a pair of amiable, simple-minded, and very absurd young Englishmen, cherishing a warm mutual friendship, and looking out on human life through the glasses of romance. Bent upon enjoyment, these eccentric companions, instead of following in the track of ordinary mortals and perilling their lives in an Alpine ascent, resolve on passing a few weeks in the by-ways and secluded villages of France. On railroads they determine not to be dependent; to pedestrian exertion they have an invincible repugnance. Any scheme of action involving reliance on the resources of rural posting-houses would necessitate considerable expense, invite imposition and strike at the root of individual freedom. Under these circumstances, the adventurers decide on setting up an equipage of their own—a strong carriole and a sturdy horse. To purchase this unpretending "turn-out" is a work of much anxiety and difficulty; for of the noblest of docile quadrupeds the confident Mr. Fudge knows literally nothing, whilst the timorous Mr. Pinchbold can only affirm, "the horse is an awful animal." With this limited acquaintance with equine stock, it is only natural that the simple purchasers should suffer from that absence of high morality, which is a characteristic of French not less than of English horse-dealers. Their first acquisition is a brute that speedily becomes unserviceable. In their next venture, however, good luck befriends them, and they quit Paris the owners of a stout nag, that, with an occasional day's rest, drags their carriole and its contents more than twenty miles a-day, and eventually trots into Geneva, fat as a mole, sleek as a cat, and sound as a roach.

The interior of the carriole is stored with every convenience for road-life. An Etna, for heating water, a teapot and caddy, choice meats, a supply of books, and a pet dog, almost as intelligent and quite as eccentric as Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold, are amongst the treasures of the vehicle.

Of the wonderful dog, Mazard, Mr. Collins has much to say, and certainly one of the sagacious animal's accomplishments merits more than passing attention. It happened that whilst loitering about the streets of Paris, Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold were struck by the creature's conduct, as well as appearance. "His colour was, in the main, dirty white; but his two upright ears were of a tan or yellowish tint, and there were one or two spots of the same colour on other parts of his body. He was very fat, his fur was very thick and soft, his brush of a tail tightly curled up upon his back, and his eyes of the most eloquent description imaginable." Unlike ordinary dogs, Mazard persisted in following wayfarers up and down the entire length of streets, using only his hind legs for purposes of perambulation, while he raised his fore paws in gestures of vehement entreaty, which gestures he rendered yet more emphatic by barkings of intense pathos. Prolonged observation led the two astonished beholders to the conclusion that this singular dog was plying the imperfectly dishonourable vocation of a street beggar. Fudge threw down a sous. Quick as lightning the dog picked up the coin, and hastened at full speed to a pastrycook's shop, at the glass door of which the friends arrived just in time to witness the result of their experiment:—

"The extraordinary and gifted animal as showmen say, whose proceedings we have thus minutely described, was now trotting up and down the interior of the shop, which the reader will remember was a pastrycook's and was endeavouring apparently to attract the attention of a young woman behind the counter engaged in serving a customer. The whole carriage and demeanour of the dog was sufficiently remarkable. His head was thrown back, his tail was in the air, and his movements were characterized by a peculiar kind of strut of great and conscious importance. At times, too, he would utter a peculiar crowing sound, such as one does not usually identify with the lungs of the canine species. It was some time before the woman behind the counter was able to pay any attention to the dog; but when her customer was at length disposed of, she came round at once to where the dog was, in the central part of the shop between the two counters. 'What Mazard,' she said, 'hast thou got a sous?' and she stooped down and held her hand open under the dog's mouth. This seemed to be, however, only an established form understood by both parties. Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold, gazing into the shop with eager curiosity, saw the dog deliberately shake his head with an air that said plainly, 'No, no, I'm not going to give it up like that, and you know that as well as I do. After which he recommenced his course up and down the shop, crowing away more vain-gloriously than ever. 'Very well,' said the young woman; 'delivery before payment is your rule, isn't it? and she took a peculiar sort of sponge-cake, of which there were several upon a tray on the counter holding it out towards the dog with her right hand, and placing as before her left hand under his mouth. The dog instantly dropped Mr. Fudges's sous into her palm, and, snatching the cake out of her hand, trotted off in high glee into the back shop to enjoy it by himself."

On inquiry, it appeared that the dog had not been taught this accomplishment, but that, reared in the pastrycook's shop, and continually witnessing the mode in which the members of the human family obtained possession of spongecakes, he had recognised the beauty and dignity of the commercial system, and had resolved no longer to eat what he did not pay for. By the expenditure of many francs, and the exercise of much diplomatic artifice the friends became proprietors of this strange dog; but possession did not come attended with the power to render him happy. Too honest and too proud to consume unpurchased banquets, Mazard refused the meals placed before him, until his new masters bethought them of fitting up a mimic confectioner's shop in the carriole, and of presenting him with the means of *paying* for his dinners.

The 'Cruise upon Wheels' is not a vividly exciting book. On the contrary, it is, in places, tranquil even to drowsiness; but a present humour enlivens every chapter, and the reader goes on, even as Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold progressed in their tardy waggon, slowly to the end; and when the end is reached, the volume is closed with regret that there are not still a few more pages. The story has, moreover, a moral; and we advice those who grumble at the extortions of hotels in fashionable cities to lay it to heart. Messrs. Fudge and Pinchbold were (seven days of rest included) just thirty days on the road, journeying in all a distance of about 494 miles. At the provincial inns they met with excellent entertainment—good dishes, good wines, good beds, good stabling and yet the expenditure, for themselves and their horse, for thirty days, amounted to no more than 28*l.* 9*s.* 6½*d.* Mr. Pinchbold assures us that this sum includes "all fees to servants and other extras." It is clear that those who refrain from the pleasures of travel out of considerations of the cost should follow Mr. Collins's example, and try "a cruise upon wheels among the deserted post-roads of France."

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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PATENT ASPHALTIC ROOFING FELT. A light and permanent roofing, Impervious to rain, and can be used either alone, or under Tiles, Metal, or other Roofing.

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THE great remedy for these disorders in Children can now be administered IN THE FORM OF A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, at once agreeable and effective.

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OBSERVE the words "KEATING'S WORM TABLETS" are engraven on the Government Stamp of each Tin, without which none are genuine.

Sold by all Agents for Keating's Cough Lozenges.

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ELEY'S AMMUNITION of every description for Sporting or Military purposes. Double Waterproof of Central Fire caps, Felt Waddings to prevent the leading of Guns, Wire Cartridges for killing Game, &c., at long distances, Breech Loading Cartridge cases of superior quality for shot Guns and Rifles.

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Bullets of uniform weight made by compression from soft Refined Lead.

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Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be the "only good Sauce," and applicable to every variety of Dish.

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L. & P. having discovered that several of the Foreign Markets have been supplied with SPURIOUS IMITATIONS of their "WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE," the labels of which closely resemble those of the genuine Sauce, and in one or more instances with the names of L. & P. FORGED; they have deemed it their duty to caution the public, and to request purchasers to see that the names of LEA & PERRINS are upon the *Wrapper, Label, Stopper, and Bottle.*

L. & P. further give notice that they will proceed against any one who may infringe upon their rights, either by manufacturing or vending such imitations, and have instructed their correspondents in the various parts of the world, to advise them of such infringements.

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GAS APPARATUS for private use, Factories, Towns & Cities.
STEAM ENGINES, Boilers and Castings.

MR. BOWER, of ST. NEOTS, ENGLAND, is the Manufacturer of Gas Apparatus of all dimensions. He has in stock the plant for all sizes from 20 up to 2000 lights, and he will deliver an order within one month from receipt of it. Testimonials and references to a selected list of 100 out of a great number of Gas Works erected by him in England and various parts of Europe, together with calculations of the cost of gas—specifications—price lists and other particulars, will be forwarded on application either at the office of this paper or to the advertiser.

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THE THREE ARMS.

BY Lieut. T. PRENDERGAST B. WALSH, H. M.'s 1st Bombay Grenadier Regt. N. I. and late on the General Staff of the Army. The above book is now appearing in numbers in Messrs. Chesson and Woodhall's Bombay Magazine, and when finished will be presented to the public in the form of a small volume. Price to Subscribers Rs. 10 per Copy. Names will be registered by Messrs. CHESSON AND WOODHALL, and also at the Offices of the *Bombay Gazette* and *Times of India.*

THE PLAGUE OF FLIES.

EVERYBODY in Bombay should provide their table with covers for drinking glasses &c. The present swarming of flies renders it necessary to guard against the pollution of one's food. The best kind of covers are those made expressly for HERBERT & Co., they can be had of several sizes and patterns. Drawings and prices sent free upon application.

HERBERT & Co.

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J. & W. WATSON & Co.

SILK MERCERS, MILLINERS, FAMILY LINEN, CARPET, AND GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN, feel much pleasure in acknowledging with thanks the constantly increasing patronage of the gentry of Bombay, and also of Outstations. They beg to draw attention more particularly to their MILLINERY DEPARTMENT, at this time complete, in every respect, and amply stocked with the richest Goods. Ladies desirous of giving orders for Millinery or Dress-making, are attended to by a First Class London Milliner, who has a number of experienced workmen, sufficient to enable her to execute Wedding or Mourning orders on the shortest notice.

The whole of the upper part of the House is now devoted to the Ladies' Department, the tailoring and Gentlemen's Outfitting having been removed to the Ground Floor, to make room for the greatly increased stock of Millinery, &c.

Ladies who may be unable to call to make a selection may safely confide their orders to the Firm, and rely on their receiving the best attention and being carried out with good taste, and the latest style of fashion.

Messrs. W. and Co. cannot give a full list of their stock as such a list would fill all the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*, they have every article, a Lady or Gentleman can require for Dress, and a variety of each article; they would, however, call attention to the following specialities in the Silk Department, every fancy Dress has been reduced, and Check-chene and other styles, usually sold at Rs. 3-12 and Rs. 4-8 are now Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3-0.

Rich Flounced Robes, Rs. 125 for Rs. 75, a few reduced to Rs. 50.

Light Colors, suitable for Dinner or Evening Dress. Plain Lyon's Glace, in every new color including the new Green, Magenta, Solferino, Azuline, Mauve, Maise, Grey, Lavender, Sky, Eugenie, Pink, Crimson, Scarlet, Drab, Violet, &c., these glaces, are in demand for the new style of Dress.

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Rich White Glace, Watered Silk, Moire Antique; also Flounced Robes, and the new Brocaded Festoon Robe, and the new French narrow stripe Watered Silk for Weddings.

Black Silks, plain Gros de Naples, Glace Radzimere and Barathea, Gross Royale, and the Unrivalled "Crystalize."

Every color in Sarsnets, Silk Serges, Velvets and Plushes.

In the Miscellaneous Dress Department will be found the greatest variety of materials, including the richest Goods made in Grenadine, Mousseline-de-soie at greatly reduced prices; also Foulard Silks, very wide, 15 yards for Rs. 38.

Transparent Silk and Wool Checks, &c., Rs. 2-8 per yard.

Rich Chene ditto, Satin Stripe, Rs. 3-8 per yard.

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Checked ditto, new colors 12 as. to Rs. 1-4 per yard.

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All colors in small Stripe and Check Silk Gauze, French Bareges Rs. 20 to 40, richest and newest, a few of last season's reduced, Rs. 6 to Rs. 20; Warm Dresses for Ladies proceeding to Europe, in every new material and color; the best French Merinoes, in every color, Coburgs Alpacas, Norwich Lastres, plain figured Check Striped and Cross-over Challis; Plain French Llamas, Plain Bareges, black and colored; French Printed Muslins, new colors; striped, checked, trail, spot, cluster, and every possible style, from 8as. to Rs. 2 per yard; richest Flounced and other Robes, reduced Rs. 15 to 25; English Muslins from 4 annas and Robes from Rs. 6-8, fast colors; best Printed Cambrics 8as. to 12as; and Clan *Tartans*, all Wool, double width, Rs. 5-8 and Rs. 6-8.

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Richly Embroidered Cashmere, trimmed with Spanish Lace.

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Do. Black, ditto from Rs. 28.

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Plain Black Glace, from Rs. 15 to 50.

The Paletot Amazon, half fitting to the Waist; wide hanging Sleeves, richly trimmed from Rs. 35.

The "Paletot," "Burnous," and "Empress," of cloth, Cashmere, Grenadine—and other light materials, are special favorites, from Rs. 21.

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New Paletot of thin Black French Cashmere; also Grenadine, with wide Sleeves, and pleated at the back.

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The Zouave Jacket and Vest in Black Glace and other materials richly braided, from Rs. 21.

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New Paris Bonnets, in Crape, Tulle, and Lace.

The latest patterns in Crinolines, trimmed to order, White French Leghorns.

White and Black Straw, all qualities.

Orders taken for any description of Bonnet.

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Every requisite in stock, and orders executed on the shortest notice.

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A quantity of Kid Gloves spotted, Rs. 6 per dozen.

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Fragrant Oils, Pomades, Cosmetiques, Toilet Vinegar, Lavender Water, Eau de Cologne.

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The Premiums.

UNDER authority from the Court of Directors of the late Hon'ble East India Company in September 1847, the Actuary was permitted to examine the Records of the India House with a view to the completion of a Report on the state of the Bengal Military Fund. The Rates of Premium of this Company have been computed from data obtained by him and from the Company's own subsequent experience. Other Life Assurance Companies have not enjoyed similar advantages in this respect.

For the Assurance of Rupees 1,000 for the whole term of life, the rates with Profits, are as follows:—the Premiums for the non-participating Scale being about 10 per cent. lower.

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	Half-yearly.			Monthly.			Half-yearly.			Monthly.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	16	8	0	2	14	9	19	8	0	3	7	8
30	20	0	0	3	8	8	22	0	0	3	14	4
40	25	0	0	4	6	10	26	0	0	4	9	8
50	33	0	[illegible]	5	13	6	33	8	0	5	14	11
60	46	0	0	8	2	4	47	0	0	8	5	2

EXAMPLE.—*An Officer, aged 30, next birthday, may secure Rupees 10,000 to his heirs at his decease, whenever that may happen, by paying Rs. 220 half-yearly, or Rupees 38-15-4 monthly, to this Company: or on the without profit scale, Rupees 200 half-yearly, or Rupees 35-6-8 monthly.*

The Premiums for SHORT TERMS correspondingly moderate and particularly favorable for Military men.

The Profits

Are ascertained every three years, a proportion equal to five-sixths of the whole profits being at the option of the Assured payable in cash—added to the Policy—or applied in reduction of future premiums.

The result of the last investigation will shortly be declared.

Guarantee Department.

In this department the Company guarantees the fidelity of individuals filling, or about to fill, situations of trust, where security is required for their integrity.

The Company's arrangements for the extension of the Guarantee System to India are not yet matured, but in the meantime proposals will be received and forwarded to London.

General Advantages.

These are fully stated in the Prospectus. The following may be noticed:—

Low rates of premium. Immediate reduction to English rates on the lives assured reaching Europe. Promptitude observed in issuing Policies. No charge for Entry-money, Policies or Stamps. Premiums may be paid in one sum or Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly, or Monthly. Fifteen days of grace allowed. Medical Examiners remunerated for Reports. Policies indisputable.

Assignment of Policies registered without charge. Assurances may be revived within six months of the date on which the Premium became due. Civil rates charged on the lives of Military Officers holding Civil appointments. Policies may, at the time of being effected, be made payable in London at the rate of two Shillings sterling per Company's Rupee.

Every information as to the Constitution, Terms, and Conditions of the Company, will be supplied, and Forms and instructions to parties wishing to effect Assurance, will be forwarded free on applying to the Secretary.

Holders of Policies in the original companies should send them in for Conversion or Endorsement.

ACTIVE AGENTS WANTED

At Ajmere, Aurungabad, Baroda, Broach, Dharwar, Ellichpore, Gwalior, Hydrabad (Scinde), Indore, Jaulna, Jhelum, Jubbulpore, Jullunder, Mhow, Nagpore, and Saugor.

Printed Forms of Application for Agency and Particulars as to Commission, &c., may be obtained from the Secretary.

EWART, LATHAM & Co. Agents,
C. H. OGBOURNE, Secretary.
Bombay, July 1862.

JUST RECEIVED.

Per Overland Mail.

A CRIBELLE and other Violin Strings, Violincello Strings, Guitar Strings, Double Bass Strings, B flat and E flat Clarionet Reeds, Bassoon and Oboe Reeds.

A Treatise on the instrumention of Military Bands, describing the character and proper employment of every Musical Instrument used in Reed Bands; by C. Mandel, Rs. 5 each.

Guide for Composers of Instrumental Music, showing the compass of all Instruments used in Orchestras and Military Bands; arranged according to their different dimensions, by Leopold Engelke. Price Rs. 5 each.

Apply to
McCOMBIE & WRIGHT.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are now prepared to grant INSURANCE AGAINST FIRE on pucka-built Bungalows in any part of the Island of Bombay, on most advantageous terms.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Agents to Liverpool and London Fire and Life Insurance Company.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

FIRE Premiums for year 1856 ... £15,173.
Do. do. 1857 ... 17,600
Do. do. 1858 ... 19,614
Do. do. 1859 ... 22,831

RESERVED FUND, £140,850.

Policies covering risks on Merchandise and Buildings in Bombay continue to be granted by the above Company through their Agents. DETACHED BUNGALOWS AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE insured on very favourable terms.

Royal Insurance Company.

LIFE BRANCH.

THE undersigned, under instructions from the Head Office, are prepared to receive Proposals for Life Assurance with the above Company from Residents in India, and will be happy to afford every information regarding Rates of Premium, Participation in Profits, &c. &c., to intending applicants for Insurance.

CAMPBELL, MITCHELL, & Co.
Agents Royal Insurance Company.
Bombay, 1st November 1860.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

Established in London and Calcutta, 1834.
CONFIRMED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT 6 WILLIAM IV., CAP. 64.
INVESTED CAPITAL, £670,000, OF WHICH ONE HALF IS HELD BY THE INDIAN BRANCH.
London Office—No. 1, King William Street.
Chairman.—C. D. Bruce, Esq.
Actuary.—Christian Child, Esq.

INDIAN BRANCH.

Directors.
William H. Smoult, Esq. George Brown, Esq.
John W. Bullen, Esq. Alex. Walker, Esq.
C. Scroggs, Esq.
Local Director at Allahabad.
Cecil Stephenson, Esq.
Auditors.
Harry Ingilslow, Esq. N. S. Sweetland, Esq.
Physician.
Alexander Webb, Esq., M. D.
Treasurers. *Solicitors.*
Bank of Bengal. Messrs. Frith & Sandes.
Agents and Secretaries.
Messrs. Braddon and Co.
Madras Agents. *Bombay Agents.*
Messrs. Bainbridge & Co. Messrs. Leckie & Co.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

Directors.
Andrew Hay, Esq. J. Somerville, Esq.
George Taylor, Esq. T. F. Grey, Esq.
W. B. Tristram, Esq.
Medical Referee.
C. C. Mead, Esq.

ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THIS SOCIETY.

THE profits are declared in each year, on the second Wednesday in May, from and after which date all persons assured for the whole term of life on the participating scale, and on whose Policies six complete annual or twelve complete half yearly original premiums have been paid, are entitled to participate in the profits of succeeding years in either of the modes provided by the Deed of Settlement, viz., either by a reduction of the annual or half-yearly premiums for the current year as they fall due, or an equivalent addition to the sum assured by way of a bonus. Each assurer, on his first becoming entitled to participate in the profits, has the option of selecting either of the foregoing methods, and three months from the date of declaration of the profits is allowed for his making that selection, which, however, when once determined on, cannot be altered in after years.

2.—One-fifth of the ascertained profits of the five past years is divided between the Policyholders and Shareholders—three-fourths to the former, and one-fourth to the latter; the remaining four-fifths are set apart to enter into the average to be struck on the next succeeding year.

3.—The following table will show the operation of the reduction allowed by the division of profits for 1861 which is equivalent to 45 per cent. on the current annual premium of all Policies entitled to participation:—

Age next birth-day when Policy was issued.	Date of Policy previous to the 2nd Wednesday in May.	Sum assured.	Original Premium.	Reduction.			Annual Premium Payable after deduction.		
		Co.'s Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
20	May 1857	10,000	420	189	0	0	231	0	0
30	"	10,000	480	216	0	0	264	0	0
40	"	10,000	590	265	8	0	[illegible]	8	0
50	"	10,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	0	0	407	0	0
60	"	10,000	1,030	463	8	0	566	8	0

4.—From the foregoing explanations it will be seen that the benefits arising from a participation in the profits are actually experienced (when a reduction of the premium is selected) at the periods when the seventh annual, or thirteenth and fourteenth half-yearly premiums fall due. In the case, however, of a Bonus to the sum assured being selected, an equivalent sum will be added to the policy for the current year, being such an amount as the reduction in the premium would purchase as a single payment.

5.—Separate tables for assurances without participation in profits, both Civil and Military, have been adopted for the *whole of Life* at reduced rates, for such persons as may prefer a lower rate of premium to participation in the general profits.

6.—The Directors have recently determined on permitting the issue of Policies in India for the whole term of Life on the non-participating scale, on the principle of receiving the premiums monthly, these Policies however, are to be granted on certain conditions, viz., that on the first issue of the Policy six months premium shall be paid in advance, and thenceforth monthly, and that in the event of persons assured returning to Europe, the monthly payments will cease, and the premium be payable at the English rates in advance yearly. And although the Board will allow 28 days grace on Policies paying monthly premiums, yet it is to be clearly understood that if those days of grace be exceeded, the Policy will be absolutely forfeited, and cannot be renewed under any circumstances whatever. It is also determined that in no case will an assurance be granted beyond the age of 60.

7.—In all cases of reduction to the English rates, the Policies are to be subject to all the regulations and conditions affecting English Policies.

8.—When application is made for assuring a life subject to more than ordinary hazard, an augmented premium will be charged proportionate to the increased risk, the rate of which will be regulated by the strictest attention to justice between the Society and the Assured, according to circumstances.

9.—On the return of persons (whose lives have been insured at Indian rates) to Europe, either for a temporary or permanent residence, and without reference to the state of health, they will be entitled to have their future premium reduced to the English rates, corresponding with the age at which the Assurance was first effected, after they shall have given at the Head Office in London notice in writing of their arrival, and such reduction shall commence with the payment of the first Premium, which shall become due next after the receipt of such written notice. Their Policies must be forwarded to the Office, to receive an endorsement, prohibiting their departure from Europe without the previous written consent of the Directors, and all such Assurances will be void if the parties whose lives have been assured shall go beyond the limits of Europe unless the said permission shall have been first obtained, and such premium paid, as in the opinion of the Directors will correspond with the extra risk incurred. In the case of participating Policies, the profits are allowed on the English rate of Premium whereas Indian assurers can continue their Policies in England on most favorable terms. Parties assured in Rupees in India, who may determine on paying their future Premiums in England, will be required to pay them at the fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee; and in the event of such Assurance becoming a claim payable in England, the sum assured will be paid at the same fixed rate of exchange of 2s. per Rupee.

10.—When parties assured at the Indian rates return to England, they are required to give notice in writing of their arrival, at the office in London, and in no case will their Premiums be reduced to the English rates until they next fall due after the receipt of such written notice.

11.—The parent Institution being in London, with a similar establishment in Calcutta for granting Policies, Premiums, as well as claims, are payable in either country at the option of the Policy holder. The appointment of Sub-committees at Madras and Bombay with power to grant Policies, affords similar facilities to persons residing at either of the sister Presidencies.

12. All Policies becoming claims on the Society, will be discharged within three months after satisfactory proof of the death and cause of death of the assured shall have been furnished to the Directors either in London or Calcutta.

13.—The Directors of the Indian Branch of the Society are empowered to treat for the purchase of Policies, for the whole term of life on which premium shall have been paid for a period of not less than five years, or to advance, if required, on such Policies, by way of Loan, two-thirds of the estimated value.

14.—Medical Referees are remunerated by the Society, by a fee of *Sixteen Rupees* on proposals for assurance *not under Co.'s Rs.* 2,500:—but for any less sum the fee to be settled by the Applicant.

15.—Tables, Blank Forms, and other particulars requisite to enable persons to effect assurances, may be had on application to the Agents.

The rates of Premium on Term Policies, and Assurances for the whole of life without participation, are now reduced, by order of the London Board, Twenty per cent., and will be found below those of any other office in India.

For Assurance for the whole Term of Life with participation in the profits of the Society, the rates remain unaltered, but the reduction after the expiration of six years has hitherto amounted upon an average to Fifty per cent. upon the original charges and the success of the Universal leads the Directors to hope that the prospective results will be still more satisfactory.

COMPARISON OF RATES.

Indian Civil Rates.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	26	27	27	28	28	28	41	37
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	21	21	22	22	23	23	23	41	31

Indian Military and Naval.

	Age.	1 Year.	2 Years.	3 Years.	4 Years.	5 Years.	6 Years.	7 Years.	Whole Life with participation.	Whole Life without participation.
Original ...	18	31	31	31	32	32	33	33	45	40
Reduced or Present Rate......	18	25	25	25	26	26	27	27	45	34

By order of the Directors,
BRADDON & Co., Agents and Secretaries.
LECKIE & Co., Agents Bombay Branch.
Bombay, April 1858.

CRAWFORD & Co.,

ALL Goods purchased are at the risk of the purchaser from the time they are knocked down, and must be taken delivery of within five days from the day of sale, otherwise they will be sold on account of the purchaser, who will be responsible for all expenses and loss attending the sale. Interest at 9 per cent. per annum will be charged on all unsettled accounts or balances of same till closed.

No interest will be allowed on proceeds of sales or any balance thereof, which are not withdrawn on due date.

Goods paid for, and not cleared away within one fortnight from day of purchase will be sold off, and any balance remaining after deducting all expenses will be held in account without interest.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 4th August, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

500 Pieces Grey Jacconets.
600 " " Madapollams.
700 " " Shirtings.
500 " " Long Cloths.
A few Bales Mule and Water Twist.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

WINES.

Good Port Wine ... Rs. 20 per doz.
Ditto Sherry ... " 18 "
English-bottled Beer ... " 4 "
Sound Porter in Pints ... " 3½ "
Ginger Wine of Superior quality at Rs. 13½ per dozen.

CHERRY BRANDY.

Bernard & Co.'s finest Cherry Brandy—
In quarts ... Rs. 18 per dozen.
In pints ... " 7-8 "

JOE MANTON.

A double Gun by Joseph Manton, complete in Case.

ROPE AND SHEATHING FELT.

A small Invoice of Manilla Rope and Tarred Cordage, and patent Hair Sheathing Felt.

CRAWFORD & Co.
No. 8, Marine Street, Bombay, 31st July 1862.

BENNETT & Co.'s ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY SALE.

ON SATURDAY, next the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, 4 Enamel Gold Watches, set with Diamonds, Gold Watch Guards and Alberts Chains of various Patterns, Gold Finger Rings, Gold Charms and Lockets, Silver Hunting Watches, China Round and Work Tables, Tea Caddies, a quantity of sound Beer in Quarts and Pints, 20 Cases of Crown and Sheet Glasses of sizes.

12 Shares in the Bombay Mechanics' Building Company.

On account of the Poona and Bombay Steam Flour Mill Company.

Presses, Side Board, Chairs, Tables, Stone Mills, Beam Scale, 7-28 and 56 lbs. weights, Copper Utensils and Scale Tin Loaf and Pastry Moulds, &c. &c.

On account of the first purchaser Gholla Jairam.

40 Cwt. Spelter.

By order of the Official Assignee.

In re Sallamahomed bin Khullil Mahomed Khan, an Insolvent.

Bottles of Mustard, Vinegar, Walnut and Mushroom Catsup, Pickles, Tart Fruits, Reading and Anchovy Sauce, Preserved Fruits, Olives, Pots of British Table Salt, Canisters of assorted Soup, Red Herrings, Pots of Jams and Jellies, Glass door, Cupboards and a few lots of Sundries.

Also,

In Re Gopallrow Eswunt Nayeek, an Insolvent.

Grey Turbands, with gold Border, Brown colored ditto, Brown and Grey Sellas or Scarfs, Dagoglies, with silk border, Colored Sarries and Grey Dungry.

SALE OF SAUGHUR COTTON AT A GODOWN AT COLABA.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 1st proximo, at 3 P.M. at the above place, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, 58 Bales of Saughur Cotton, on account and risk of the first purchaser, Thucker Damjee Purshotum, and by order of Thucker Merarjee Poonjah.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., AT THEIR ROOMS.

On SATURDAY next, the 2nd proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the handsome Household Furniture, comprising carved Blackwood Circular, Side Sofa, Dressing and other Tables, Cheffoniers with Glass Book Cases, Side Board, Conversation Couches with Crimson Silk Damask and Springs, large Four-post Bedstead, Clothes Presses, Priedieu, Chair, Screens, Chest of Drawers, handsome Dinner and Dessert Services, rich cut Glass Ware, Plated Cruet and Egg Stands, Candlesticks, Curry Dishes, Tea Sets, a Box of best plated Spoons and Forks for 12 in a Mahogany Case, a Box of German Silver-handled Cutlery also for 12, Glass-bottomed Globe Lamps, Copper Cooking Utensils, &c., &c.

SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT No. 69, MALABAR HILL.

On THURSDAY the 7th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 69, Malabar Hill, the Household Furniture, Plated Glass, and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of A. GERRARD, Esq., proceeding to Europe, the same comprises rich cut Glass Ware, handsome Claret and Gold Landscape pattern Dessert Service, Dinner and Breakfast ditto, a set of best Plated Dish Covers (4 in number) pairs of handsome oval hot-water Curry Dishes, a Soup Tureen, a pair of Sauce ditto, handsome Vine Leaf pattern Claret Jug, Double Branched Candlesticks, Cruet, and Egg Stands, Spoons and Forks, &c., elegantly open carved work Furniture of the best seasoned Blackwood, comprising Circular Sofa, Pier, Dining and other Tables, English Mahogany Bound Writing Table, Whatnot, Sofas, Sitting, Drawing Room, Easy, Priedieu, and other Chairs, Side Board, Cheffoniers, Tea Poys, Large Four-post Cot, Wardrobes, Gown and Clothes Presses, Chest of Drawers, Hat Stand, Children's Cots, a first-rate full-toned English Rosewood [illegible] "Broadwood," an Organine on stand complete, a [illegible] Three-light Hanging Argand Lamps with Domes, Screens, Bed Room and Dressing Room Furniture, Copper and English enamelled Utensils, &c., &c.

At 1 P.M.

A good and strong serviceable English-built Open Carriage by "Hill and Brown" of Long Acre, either with or without a pair of hardworking Bay Arab Horses and Plated Mounted Harness, an Office Palanqueen Shigram with a serviceable Grey Horse and Harness complete, a good Aden Milk Cow in Calf. Also a White Surat Cow.

Catalogues to be published, and the property will be on view from the 3rd proximo.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

MESSRS. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 7th August next, at 4 o'clock P.M., on the Premises, the undermentioned four Lots of Landed Property, by order of Luchoobaye, widow, and administratrix of the late Lingoo Ellappa, deceased, the Mortgagee. Particulars as under, viz.:—

LOT No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of Ground, with the Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses standing thereon, situate in New Town Street, in Commatteepoora, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 4224, and by the Collector of Assessment under No. 13, and containing in breadth 16 feet and in length 65 feet, a little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Lummoo Junggas, on or towards the West by Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by a public road, and on or towards the South by a public road.

LOT No. 2.

All that Right, Title, and Interest, in the Government Ground, with the Messuages, Tenements, and Dwelling Houses thereon, situate in New Town, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3895, and containing by admeasurement 26 feet in length on the Eastern side, 27 feet on the Western side, 29 feet in breadth on the Northern side, and 18 feet and 6 inches on the Southern side, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—that is to say on or towards the East by the house of Elly, daughter of Ramdoo Bozen, on or towards the West by the 5th Cammateepoora or public road, on or towards the South by the house of Ramoo Muccajee Khundaree, and on or towards the South by the public passage and house of Canjee Oomersey, and is now assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 31.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of Ground with a Hut standing thereon, covered with Tiles, and built with Tatta Walls, at New Cammateepoora, 8th Row, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3, and containing by admeasurement 25 feet in breadth, and 35 feet in length, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows—on or towards the East by the house of Dewoo Julla, on or towards the West by the house of Rajaye Sewoo Arpulloo, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by the public Government gutter.

LOT No. 4.

All that pieces of Grounds with Messuages, Tenements, or Dwelling Houses standing thereon, situate in New Town at Cammateepoora, 6th Row, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3896, and by the Collector of Assessment formerly under No. 29, and now under No. 23, and containing by admeasurement (37 1-9th square yards, and bounded as follows,—that is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Ellapa Nursoo, on or towards the West by the Government ground, on or towards the North by the public road, and on or towards the South by Sweeper's passages.—Dated this 21st July 1862.

SALE OF VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c. AT MIDDLE COLABA.

On WEDNESDAY the 13th proximo, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at his Residence at Middle Colaba, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plate, Plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of W. L. HUDSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues to be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

Full particulars hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
No. 6, Forbes Street, Bombay, 31st July 1862.

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